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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....JUNE 16, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Now that the Republican convention has been held, we have three other national conventions to look forward to, viz: the Democratic, at Chicago June 21; the Prohibition, at St. Louis, June 28; and the People's, or Third Party's, at Omaha, July 4.

The Wilmington *Messenger* says that, at a regular business meeting of the First Baptist Church last week, Rev. Dr. T. H. PRITCHARD resigned the pastorate of that church. The church declined to accept the resignation and appointed a committee to request the Doctor to withdraw it.

At the Alabama Democratic convention, held last week, Cleveland delegates were elected to Chicago. This led to a bolt by about one-fourth of the delegates, who nominated R. F. KOLB for Governor, and selected a contesting delegation to Chicago who are opposed to CLEVELAND. KOLB will be remembered by Chapel Hillians as a handsome boy from Eufaula who graduated in the class of '89.

It must be embarrassing to modern Bostonians to witness the "dilution," as Mr. WEBSTER would call it, of the once proud privilege of American citizenship which their fathers' fanaticism has brought about. Says the Minneapolis correspondent of the New York *Herald*: "I cannot say that the downtrodden colored brethren of the South have been bribed, but several of them have realized largely upon tickets to seats in the Convention. The last ticket purchased to-night, brought $400 to the proud representative of the great party of moral ideas."

Ex-Lieutenant Governor WOODFORD, of New York, is stated by a press telegram to have said that, no matter who the Republicans name, the electoral vote of New York will be cast for GROVER CLEVELAND should he be the choice of the Democratic Convention. "I know," says Mr. WOODFORD, "that a deal is being made between Tammany Hall and the CLEVELAND people by which the latter will receive the support of Tammany provided he promises not to interfere in New York city affairs. In other words, Cleveland will get Tammany's support provided his people are not allowed to attempt to control appointments in New York. They conceded the federal places to the CLEVELAND wing of the party." Mr. WOODFORD is a Republican.

THAT was a pleasing picture of the fraternal and gentlemanly mood and manners of the delegates to the national convention of our friends, the enemy, given by a Minneapolis correspondent, the other day, on the eve of the sitting of their convention. The bitterness between the two factions, says the correspondent, "is becoming hourly more and more pronounced among both leaders and followers. Personal collisions among the shouting elements have been imminent, and policemen have been stationed to preserve order in the West Hotel, where the crowd principally congregates. BLAINE men have torn down HARRISON pictures, and HARRISON men have done the same for their opponents. In not a few instances, these antagonistic warriors have snatched the badges from each other's breasts. They are generating a brotherly feeling, which will bear abundant fruit in case of the nomination of either."

THE Asheville *Banner*, Republican, says the Democratic party will have the hardest fight in this State that it has had for twenty years. The tide is against the Democratic party, says this candid newspaper. "A long and strong pull by the Republicans will place North Carolina, this year, where she belongs, and don't think the pull will not be made." Considering the fact that the Republican party, that is to say what goes by that name in this State, is practically dead in North Carolina, this declaration by our Republican contemporary ought to be an enlightening one to those who have doubted the mission of the Third Party to be to turn over as large a portion of the Alliance as possible to the Republicans—it is a matter of no great consequence whether by fusion, or by a separate national ticket. Fortunately, the late Democratic convention at Raleigh, and the launching of the Third Party consequent upon the action of that convention, have effectually provided for the miscarrying of the *Banner's* plans.

THE Washington *Post* stated last week that Col. POLK was thought to be dying, and gave this account of his condition: "President POLK, of the Farmers' Alliance, is thought to be dying at his residence, 717 Twelfth street. His case is considered hopeless by his physicians. Dr. J. H. HAYES in diagnosing his case said that he had been ill for some time with hemorrhage from the bladder, caused probably by a tumor, and this is complicated with blood poisoning. Dr. J. FORD THOMPSON is the consulting physician The sudden change for the worse in Mr. POLK's condition, which occurred yesterday, was entirely unexpected, the immediate cause of which was heart failure, from which he has slightly revived. Twice during the day physicians thought Mr. POLK had expired, but each time he rallied. Mr. POLK has been sick for about ten days, but was not considered dangerously ill until yesterday. He has had these attacks several times previously, and did not call in a physician till last Sunday. As soon as Dr. HAYS examined the patient he found his condition serious, and has not left him since Sunday. Dr. HAYS said to a *Post* reporter at 9 o'clock last night that Mr. POLK's condition was slightly improved since noon, but is still critical. He thought the chances of his recovery about one in ten. If Mr. POLK should live through the night he would be more hopeful of his recovery. His son-in-law, Mr. DENMARK, is with him, and Mrs. POLK has been telegraphed for. Among the many who called yesterday to inquire about his condition were Dr. MACUNE, Representatives WILLIAMS and BRANCH, of North Carolina, and DAVIS, of Kansas; Mr. TILLMAN, of Tennessee, and WATSON, of Georgia; Mr. TURNER, Secretary of the National Farmers' Alliance, and Col. J. S. CARR. At 1 o'clock this morning Dr. HAYS reported Mr. POLK's condition as improved. He was resting quietly, and the doctor was much more hopeful of his patient, though his condition was very critical, and the chances of his ultimate recovery small."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

It has been learned at Raleigh that Hon. W. P. Bynum will be the Republican candidate for Governor this year, with the chances in favor of an extreame Eastern Republican for the second place, C. P. Lockey, for instance, of New Hanover. ——The Oriental bank of London failed with liabilities £7,250,000. The failure caused a great sensation, and is the equivalent of about $40,000,000 in United States money. ——Col. L. L. Polk, a few days ago reported dangerously ill is improving. ——Dr. T. H. Pritchard has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Wilmington. ——The Kolb faction in the Alabama Democratic convention withdrew and formed an independent convention. It will nominate him for Governor. ——Much excitement is caused in San Domingo over the ceding of Samana to the United States. ——The Irish Local Government bill is to be withdrawn from the British House of Commons. ——The branch banks of Melbourne and Victoria of the New Oriental bank of London suspend. ——Lewis H. Green, president of the Whiskey Trust, was arrested in Cincinnati on the Boston indictment. He refused to give bail and sued out a writ of habeas corpus. ——May 15th the Richmond & Danville Railway changed its schedule between Goldsboro and Raleigh so that people coming from Wilmington and Newbern for Raleigh and points west have to remain at Goldsboro four hours. The Railway Commission, complaint having been made as to this breaking of connection, addressed a letter to Col. A. B. Andrews, inquiring why connection was thus broken; whether it is not practicable to re-establish it without inconvenience to the traveling public or serious detriment to other connections. ——Governor John Young Brown, of Kentucky, has signed the bill compelling all railroads in the State to provide separate cars for negroes. The law will go into effect in ninety days. ——Fully 400 lives were lost by the fire in the Birkenberg silver mine, in Bohemia. ——The paper manufacturers of the country have combined with a capitalization of $14,000,000. ——An umbrella company has been formed at Albany, N. Y., with a capital of $8,000,000. It is understood to be the beginning of a trust. ——There are at present in China only 1,022 citizens of the United States, nearly half of whom are women. Nearly one-half, or 506, are missionaries. ——Native Christians are increasing in India, at least in the northwest province of Onde. There are 22,665 this year against 13,264 at the last census. More than half belong to the Methodist Church. The Church of England has only 5,013 and the Roman Catholics 1,916. ——The river rose nearly two feet at Burlington, Ind., on the 4th inst. and is fully eight miles wide, and boats are now running between there and Gladstone, Ill., a town eight miles inland. A further rise is expected. The June rise is about due, and will doubtless add a great volume to the present stage. ——Col. Hall, of Wilmington, was in Raleigh recently for the purpose of making some arrangements looking to an out for the old vets, at the seashore this summer. ——The trial of George Best for the murder of his wife was concluded at Newbern on the 4th inst. by a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of July, but an appeal was taken. ——Charles Blackman, colored, hangs in Greensboro on July 14th for a similar crime. ——Cashier Anderson, of the Long Island Express Company, has two days' start of the detectives with $2,200 in small bills. ——It is denied that San Domingo has ceded Samana Bay to the United States. ——A Berlin newspaper states positively that Emin Pacha is dead, and that he succumbed to smallpox. ——The burial of the victims of the Oil Creek Valley horror was continued at Oil City and Titusville. The catastrophe was largely due to the same cause as brought about the Johnstown flood. The Mayor of Titusville telegraphs Mayor Grant of New York that the loss by fire and flood in that city will be quite $1,000,000, and that the loss of life will approximate 100, with 800 people homeless. Not until the following day did the people of Oil City realize fully the terrible havoc wrought by the previous days' flood and fire. Desolation, suffering and death stood aghast on all sides. The greatest devastation is on Seneca street on the east side of Oil Creek. There under the dying embers is spread a mass of shapeless corpses. But one house remains on Seneca street in the lower district. For three-fourths of a mile around it there is not a single habitation standing. Dead bodies are being taken out of the debris almost every minute and are rapidly conveyed to the several improvised morgues. The identification is fraught with many horrowing incidents. Tears as warm as ever flowed from tender woman's eyes welled up from the heart of brawny men who were the unwilling witnesses of some particularly pathetic incident. The dead bodies are nothing more than sickening lumps of charred, crisp flesh, retaining but the faintest semblance of humanity. It is believed that many corpses will be found down the stream when the waters recede into their natural channels. Several days time will be required to thoroughly search the mountains for debris. A large portion of Titusville and the entire Oil Creek valley from its source at Canadonta Lake, 19 miles above the city, is a waste of ruins. ——The Honorable W. H. Kitchin, of Halifax, is being urged for the Democratic Congress nomination. ——D. P. Mast, of Winston, was elected Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons. ——The surveying for the new railroad southward from Concord has begun. ——There are over six hundred convicts on the State farms on Roanoke river. ——There are twenty-one Chapters of Royal Arch Masons in North Carolina. ——There are fourteen licensed negro physicians practicing medicine in this State. ——Rowan county has adopted the system of working the roads that is now in operation in Mecklenburg and Cabarrus. It will go into effect August 1st. ——Warrants have been issued against A. A. Holton, late clerk of the Superior court of Guilford county, upon affidavits made by one of the sureties on his official bond, the charge being embezzlement. ——Among the industries in the South, reported in the *Manufacturers' Record*, is a $500,000 copper mining company in North Carolina. ——Alex. Whitby was lynched in Stanly county for the murder of Burt Tucker, in Arkansas, some months ago. ——New has been received of the death of three persons at Cald well Institute, Orange county. It is alleged that strawberries and cream were the cause of death. ——A negro was lynched at Paducah, Ky., for an attempted criminal assault on Miss Lydia Storrs.

The Pension Fraud.

Wilmington Star.]

The reckless extremes, however, to which the pension agents and their assistants in Congress have been carrying the pension business, and the way the millions have been piled upon top of millions within the past few years is beginning to make thinking people ask, "where is all this going to end?" and to overcome the timidity that public men have shown in discussing it and exposing the fraud connected with it.

Congressman Tarsney, of Missouri, himself a Federal soldier, Congressman Sayers, of Texas, and some others have thrown some interesting light on this subject, and more recently Congressman Tucker, of Virginia, turned a calcium light on it and presented some startling facts and figures, facts and figures which show not only the appalling proportions to which the pension expenditures will grow, if the present system be carried out to its logical result, but also the falsity of the sentiment upon which it is founded.

In a speech delivered in the House of Representatives early in May he showed from the pension rolls and the reports of the Commissioner of Pensions that there were on the 30th of June 1891, 676,160 pensioners on the rolls drawing pensions and that they received $188,000,000 during the year. He further showed that there were on that date 1,568,457 persons living who were entitled under the law to pensions, and that of these 928,473 had at that time filed their applications for pensions. Figuring up what they would be entitled to if their claims were allowed, it would amount to $165,771,290, which, added to the $118,000,000 paid last year, would amount to the enormous sum of nearly $281,000,000, and if the remainder of the 1,568,459 names be put upon the rolls which they can claim to be, it will add $110,000,000 more, making the grand total $391,000,000 per annum for an indefinite number of years.

Answer is made to this that many of the pensioners will die and cease to draw pensions, but practical experience shows that few pensioners die, that few get off the rolls, whether they die or not, and those of them who happen to die generally leave some representative to come in for their pensions.

As the estimated receipts of the Government are about $450,000,000 and as it takes this much, if not more, to run the Government and pay the present pension bill, the question is, where are these additional millions going to come from? That's a question that our statesmen will have to tackle in the near future.

The sentimental part of this business, the pretence that it is simply paying a debt of gratitude to the preservers of the Union who were inspired by patriotic impulse to peril their lives in its defence, he explodes by grouping some figures to show the part that bounties played in this as well as patriotism. He shows by the records that out of the total number of men enrolled in the Union armies only about 600,000 were volunteers in the true sense. At least 1,500,000 and some authorities say 2,100,000, were either substitutes of drafted men or men who volunteered for the bounties offered, preferring to do that rather than to risk being drafted, of which most of them stood a very good chance, from the frequency of the drafts and the number drafted in the latter years of the war. The Government paid to these in bounties $300,223,500, and State and local authorities paid $285,941,000 more, and just before the close of the war 300,000 men were enlisted who received these bounties, and rendered no service, some of them never leaving the States in which they were mustered in and mustered out. Yet they can all come in for pensions under this monstrous fraud as it is now administered.

Eating Before Sleeping.

It used to be considered prejudicial to good health to partake of food just before going to bed. But many physicians now recommend to their patients a light meal before retiring. On this subject Dr. W. T. Cathell, in *Md. Med. Jour.*, says:

Many persons, though not actually sick, keep below par in strength and general tone, and I am of the opinion that fasting during the long interval between supper and breakfast, and especially the complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, adds greatly to the amount of emaciation, sleeplessness, and general weakness we so often meet.

Physiology teaches that in the body there is a perpetual disintegration of tissue, sleeping or waking; it is therefore logical to believe that the supply of nourishment should be somewhat continuous, especially in those who are below par, if we would counteract their emaciation and lowered degree of vitality; and as bodily exercise is suspended during sleep, with wear and tear correspondingly diminished, while digestion, assimilation and nutritive activity continue as usual. The food furnished during this period adds more than is destroyed, and increased weight and improved general vigor is the result.

All beings except man are governed by natural instinct, and every being with a stomach, except man, eats before sleep; and even the human infant, guided by the same instinct, sucks frequently day and night, and if its stomach is empty for any prolonged period, it cries long and loud.

Digestion requires no interval of rest, and if the amount of food during the twenty-four hours is, in quantity and quality, not beyond the physiological limit, it makes no hurtful difference to the stomach how few or how short are intervals between eating; but it does make a vast difference in the weak and emaciated one's welfare to have a modicum of food in the stomach during the time of sleep, that, instead of being consumed by bodily action, it may during the interval improve the lowered system. I am fully satisfied that were the weakly, the emaciated, and the sleepless to nightly take a light lunch or meal of simple, nutritious food before going to bed for a prolonged period, nine in ten of them would be thereby lifted into a better standard of health.

In my specialty (nose and throat) I encounter cases that, in addition to local and constitutional treatment, need an increase of nutritious food; and I find that by directing a bowl of bread and milk, or a mug of beer and a few biscuits, or a saucer of oatmeal and cream before going to bed, for a few months, a surprising increase in weight, strength, and general tone results. On the contrary, persons who are too stout or plethoric should follow an opposite course.

It is John D. Rockefeller's custom to open his morning mail at the breakfast table. The letters from unknown writers are distributed among the children who peruse them and mark upon each envelope the disposition which should be made of the case. Afterward Mr. Rockefeller himself goes over the correspondence and revises the work, but to one unacquainted with such matters the accuracy of judgment displayed by the little ones in passing on the merits of begging requests can be nothing less than startling.

Southern Lychings.

Raleigh Chronicle.

It is reported that several days ago a delegation from New York composed of negroes called upon President Harrison with the view of securing his aid in preventing the lynching of negroes in the South. The President is said to have answered that such offences were subjects for the courts of the states in which they occurred, and that he could not interfere, but suggested to the delegation that the complaint might be made the means of creating a public sentiment against the Southern people. Many of the republican press have acted upon this suggestion of the President and have been attacking the condition of Southern society. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, a republican paper, however, takes another view of the subject and says:

"The fact that a number of negroes have lately been lynched in the South for outrages upon white women is to be deplored in the sense that it is always better to let justice be enforced by regular means than to resort to violent measures; but there is a peculiar atrocity in these cases which goes far to excuse the action of the lynchers. In all the list of crimes there is nothing more revolting than an offence of this kind; and it is no wonder that white men hasten to hang black ones who are guilty of it. The same quick and conclusive penalty should, undoubtedly, be visited upon white offenders under like circumstances; but it is easy to understand why special indignation is aroused when a negro outrages a white woman. There are reasons why it is difficult for a community to be patient when such a deed is perpetrated, and it is useless to quarrel with the sentiment that indorses lynchings when the law's delay might defeat the ends of justice. Little consideration is due the brute who does a woman the worst of wrongs. When he is known to be guilty, there is no room for sympathy or forgiveness. He ought to have a formal trial when it is convenient, but the fact that a trial is dispensed with does not imply that he deserves better treatment. It is well known that these outrages have increased in recent years, and it is probable that many occur which are never reported, the victims preferring to conceal their terrible shame. Frederick Douglass insists that negroes are often unjustly accused in the matter, and that race prejudice condemns them without a fair hearing. 'It is not true,' he declares, 'that colored men are ravishers of women and children,' and he points to the fact that during the war, when the white men were mostly away from home, such outrages were unknown. But the negroes of the present are not the negroes of the past, Mr. Douglass should recollect. The new generation differs from the old one in many respects, and this tendency to criminal assaults upon white women is one of the marked changes. There can be no doubt about the facts, for they are fully authenticated. It is not at all likely that an innocent person has ever been lynched for this form of crime. The people are always well satisfied that they have caught the right man, and in most instances a confession precedes the hanging. Mr. Douglass is not to be blamed for defending his own race, but he is greatly mistaken if he thinks he can make the country believe that respectable white women in the South bear false witness against the negroes in such a relation. The crimes are surely committed as represented, and so long as they continue we may expect to hear of additional applications of lynch law to those who thus shock and infuriate society with their depravity."

College Fun and Statistics.

A very interesting volume called the Hellenian has just been published by the Greek Letter Fraternities, at the University. It is elegantly printed, bound and illustrated; and is full of most amusing college jokes and interesting college statistics. It is dedicated to President Winston, who is in full sympathy with college wit and humor. The editor in chief is Mr. J. Crawford Biggs. The University colors are white and blue. The University yell is: "Rah! rah! rah! White and Blue! Vive la! Vive lal N. C. U."

The average age of students in the University is 19 years and nine months; average height five feet 10; average weight, 150 lbs. The favorite study is Mathematics. 58 per cent prefer brunettes to blondes; 66 per cent carry watches; the choice for next President is Cleveland; 11 per cent wear eye glasses; 23 per cent own dress suits; the favorite poet is Tennyson; favorite novelist, Scott; 25 per cent have been engaged; 72 per cent live in towns; the most intellectual man, Biggs of Oxford; the most popular man, Hoke of Raleigh; the hardest working man, Davis of Tarboro; the handsomest man, W. W. Davies; the best athlete, Mangum; the best orator F. Harding of Greenville; 37 per cent play base-ball; 40 per cent foot-ball; 66 per cent tennis; 44 per cent visit in the village. Among the Faculty the students vote President Winston the most intellectual man; Professor Alexander the most popular, Professor Hume the hardest worker, and Professor Venable the handsomest. 29 per cent of the students play on musical instruments; 34 per cent are at the University "on their hook." The best prospective lawyer is J. S. Hill of Duplin; the best doctor, R. H. Johnston, of Tarboro.

The book contains handsome full page engravings as follows: the twelve editors; President Winston; the pins and devices of each of the twelve fraternities; the Phi Hall; the Di Hall; the Chapel; the Glee Club (sixteen members); the Old East building; the Library; the South Building; the German Club; the Library (interior); the Old West building; Memorial Hall; and the foot-ball team.

There are very many most humorous wood-cuts, illustrating many phases of College life.

The names of the Fraternities at the University are: Delta Kappa Epsilon (established 1851), Beta Theta Pi 1852, Phi Kappa Sigma, Sigma Alpha Epsilon 1857, Zeta Psi 1858, Alpha Tau Omega 1879, Kappa Alpha 1881, Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Nu 1888, Sigma Chi 1889. There are also a Manning Legal Club, a Glee Club, a German Club, an Athletic Association, a Driving Club, a Dude Club, an Eating Club, a Bachelor's Club, a Bicycle Club, a Choir, a Chess Club, a Whist Club, three Knights of the Round Table, and a Masher's Club. All the various organizations are described with some fun and humor mingled with history. Each Class has its own history, statistics and wit. There is a racy diary and a most rare and enjoyable lot of College "cuts," all free lances.

The population of Rhode Island, says the Wilmington *Star*, must be increasing very rapidly. This was suspected from the large vote polled at the last election, but is fully established by the fact that the petitions sent in against holding the Chicago Fair open on Sundays contain 50,000 more names than there were people in that bailiwick two years ago.

The London *Times* says that thus far there have been 3,000 deaths from cholera at Serinagar, India.

The Wages of Farm Labor.

Atlanta Constitution.

A recent report from the federal department of agriculture gives a mass of interesting statistics in the matter of the wages of farm labor, north and south. It appears that the farm wages are highest in the Pacific States, where the average monthly rate, with board, is $24.25. In New England the rate is $17.50; in the middle states, $14.78; in the western states, $15.36; in the mountain States, $21.28; and in the south, $10.02. Since 1866 there has been a great decline in farm wages in every section, except in the south, where, although cotton has declined nearly 80 per cent in twenty-six years, the rate of wages has declined only 11 per cent. These figures are for ordinary farm labor. Of course in some localities and during the harvest season higher wages are paid. The report says that farm labor is very scarce in New England. In New York the situation is a little better, but not much. Large cities and manufacturing industries draw labor from the farms. In the south about half the counties heard from report an insufficient supply. The report says: "The situation does not seem to have materially changed in many of the cotton States during the past few years. In Georgia the complaint is general in the middle portion of the southern part—the pine region—of deficient supply on account of the demand for labor at higher wages on the turpentine farms and at sawmills. Similar complaints come from counties along the line of railroads in process of construction. Complaints on account of emigration of laborers westward are now comparatively rare. Forty-three counties report scarcity, generally due to the causes above stated, to low wages, renting of lands, the movement towards cities, employment in manufactories, building of public works, and some emigration westward is noted still. In about thirty counties plenty of labor for farms is noted. In North and South Carolina similar conditions exist, attributable to similar or identical causes, and the same may be said of Florida, except that the scarcity of farm labor is more widespread there."

An attempt is made to get at the wages paid white farm laborers, and the result is thus summarized. "In comparison with other countries American farm labor stands first in rate of compensation. The present rate of $282 per annum for labor of the Caucasian race can scarcely be approached by any country, unless by Australia. An average of other countries can not be authoritatively stated, but current estimates have been frequently quoted about as follows: Great Britain, $150; France, $125; Holland, $100; Germany $90; Russia, $60; Italy, $50; India, $30. The present rate can only be maintained by keeping up the fertility of the soil, utilizing the best results of invention and skill in impliments and machinery, advancing the status of practical agriculture, supplying all domestic demands for all required products, and seeking foreign markets for the surplus."

Upon the whole the report makes a very good showing for our agricultural wage workers.

The New Secret Society.

Says the Raleigh *News and Observer*:

We have heard in our travels a rumor which seems to be pretty authentic regarding the "Gideon's Band" secret political order in this State, which is said to be in existence and to be similar in its organization to that which has been proven to exist in Georgia and which has been exposed there. It is said that there is a Grand Gideon at the head of the order in the State and that there is a Chief Gideon for each of the nine Congressional districts. The nine Chiefs and the Grand Gideon constitute the Executive Committee and the order is pledged to carry out its mandates and to vote and work for the men designated by it. There are said to be sub-organizations in nearly all the counties.

Says the Wilmington *Star:*

Secret political societies are always dangerous, because in them the bad or unscrupulous leader has the best opportunity and the most effective machinery to carry out his designs and accomplish his object, by making tools of his oath-bound associates. We have had some experience of this in this country, and especially in the South, while nearly all the European countries have had abundant experience. When the Republican leaders after the war organized the Union Leagues and swore those who joined them to vote the Republican ticket, they knew what they were doing. They worked especially among the negroes, and thus held them in almost solid mass for the Republican party in all its contests and for its candidates, however disreputable or objectionable they might be. Every State in the South has felt the effects of this, and North Carolina has a very vivid recollection of it. It is now said that the third party sympathizers in the Farmers' Alliance are actively engaged in organizing in the Southern States a secret political society known as "Gideon's Band," in which those who join it are sworn to vote for only such persons for office as pledge themselves to stand by the demands that Gideon's Band may make. Of course Gideon's Band is controlled, as all similar societies are, by a few bold spirits who become practically the masters of the men who part with their liberty of action when they take this shackling oath. Rev. J. T. W. Vernon, of Hartwell, Georgia, who joined one of these societies under a misapprehension as to its real nature, lost no time in retiring from it and also in warning the public against it, by a letter recently published in the Atlanta *Constitution*. He had been president of the Hart county Alliance, is a highly respected Baptist minister, and pronounces this society "one of the most corrupt and dangerous political machines ever concocted in this country." It is said that several of the lodges have been organized in this State in violation of the law which makes organization of or belonging to a secret political society a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The following are the tax rates in the fifty cities named as collected by the Memphis *Appeal Avalanche:* New York, $1.90; Chicago, $4.35; Philadelphia, $1.85; Brooklyn, $2.56; St. Louis, $1.50; Boston, $1.26; Baltimore, $1.65; San Francisco, $1.61; Cincinnati, $2.85; Cleveland, $2.83; Buffalo, $1.46; New Orleans, $2.02; Pittsburg; $1.50; Washington, $1.50; Detroit, $1.07; Milwaukee, $2.25; Newark, $1.82; Minneapolis, $2.14; Jersey City, $2.64; Louisville, $1.98; Omaha, $3.80; Rochester; $1.59; St. Paul, $1.09; Kansas City, $1.25; Providence, $1.50; Denver, $1; Indianapolis, $1.55; Alleghany, $1.50; Albany, $1.90; Columbus, $2 40; Syracuse, $1.66; Worcester, $1.56; Toledo, $2 70; Richmond, $1.70; New Haven, $1.95; Patterson, $2.50; Lowell, $1.46; Nashville, $1.50; Scranton, $2.69; Fall River, $1.64; Cambridge, $1.56; Atlanta, $1.50; Dayton, $2.24; Troy, $1.36; Grand Rapids, $2.80; Reading, $1.45; Camden. $2.50; Trenton, $1.75; Wilmington, $1.40, Memphis, $1.45.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 16, 1892.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION AND PLATFORM.

The Republican party is joined to its idols. Most of us knew that before. But such an open avowal of its diabolical purpose as its recent national convention has made, was too much to hope for.

Elsewhere will be found an account of the four days' proceedings at Minneapolis, as well as the text of the platform adopted there.

The selection of Mr. Harrison as the nominee—instead of Mr. Blaine, whose opposition to the force bill and moderated tariff views are believed to have lost him the nomination—would indicate the temper of the party in a general way. But to read the speeches of Messrs. Fassett and McKinley, the essential portions of which we print in the body of the convention's proceedings, and then the platform itself, whose character those speeches prefigured, is to get a realizing sense of the desperate purposes of the Republican party such as has not been vouchsafed to us since the days of Reconstruction. There is no gloved hand in speech or platform. The purpose is baldly stated. A complete subversion of the form of government is advocated. That is what the Force bill means. And the nominee fits the platform.

The platform is a bid for the sinews of war. The Republican leaders discovered in 1890 that the people had found out that the tariff is a tax. But those leaders had crossed the Rubicon when they passed the McKinley bill. Experience, however, taught them that, under our electoral system, by a sufficient use of money in certain districts of certain States, the people's will might be defeated. Since 1890, this task has become greater than before. The amount of money required is therefore greater than before. The promise of unlimited protection is the bid for the super abundant sinews of war required for the pending battle. The promise of the Force bill is the pledge that, the pending battle won, there will be no further need for levying such contributions. The will of the people—that is, the ballots of the people—will then be in the keeping of those whose contributions, this one time, shall have secured the legislation they desire, for all time.

These two, then, the robber tariff, and the suppression of a free ballot, constitute the platform—so insignificant in comparison are the other planks. They are well mated, being the complements of each other. When both are in working order, the "forms of law" under which the people may be "robbed," will be as varied as the caprice, and as searching as the cupidity, of the people's masters.

Whatever may be Mr. Harrison's strength or weakness at the North and West, in the South he is the weakest adversary his party could have offered us. He and his platform have solved the Third Party problem for this section.

PROTECTION AND THE WAGES OF FARM LABOR.

Elsewhere we print a resume of a recent report of the Federal Department of Agriculture on the wages of farm labor in different sections of this country, and in different countries of the world. The figures are instructive. In Great Britain, the average per annum is $150. In France and Germany, the averages are, respectively, $125, and $90, per annum. Great Britain is a free trade country, and levies no tariff tax on food stuffs, which are the products of her farmers who pay $150 per annum to their laborers—that is to say, the British farmers and laborers are absolutely unprotected. On the other hand, France and Germany are protectionist countries, and levy a tariff tax on food stuffs, the products of their farmers who pay their laborers but $125 and $90 per annum. Nay, more. Since Great Britain ceased to levy a tariff tax on farm products imported from abroad, the wages of her farm laborers have greatly increased. Why? Because, by enabling her mill hands to buy cheap food, she has secured for her industries control of the markets of the world. This has given employment to a hundred people in paying industries where but one could find such employment before. The per centage of her emigration as compared with her population has greatly declined notwithstanding the fact that 400,000 persons are added to her population every year, and the pressure of population in her restricted limits (the sole cause of emigration nowadays) is immensely intensified. This vastly increased and increasing population of happy, prosperous wage-earners supplies the "home market," about which we used to hear so much in this country, to the agriculturist, and the value of his services is enhanced accordingly. That seems simple enough.

But the report goes on to say: "The present high rate [in the United States] can only be maintained by keeping up the fertility of the soil, * * * supplying all domestic demands for all required products, *and seeking foreign markets for the surplus.*"

This leads us to take note of the further fact that the rate of wages is not uniform throughout the United States, but is only $10.02 per month in the South against $17.50 in New England. It appears then that protection has failed to bring the wage-increasing home market to the South in equal degree with New England.

But free trade, which has done such great things for Great Britain, would not only help New England by giving her free raw material for her manufactures, now being crippled by competition with the South, and thus enable her to extend her markets; but it would help the South more, and thus tend to bring the wages of labor in the two sections nearer to an equality. It would help the South more, because the South receives none of the benefits of the present system and yet shares its burdens in greater measure. Particularly would it help the South by enabling her best customer, the same Great Britain, for example, to buy more of the South's products, because, the tariff wall down, the South could buy more of Great Britain's products. International trade is only barter.

Our farming, Alliance friends are not fools. They will take note of these simple facts; and, when they have noted them, it is not likely that they will vote to continue in power the party which has just issued such an extreme pronouncement on this subject at Minneapolis. Yet that is precisely what they would do if they should permit enough of the thoughtless among them to divide the Southern democratic vote.

DEATH OF COL. POLK.

Col. L. L. Polk, President of the Farmers' Alliance of the United States, died in Washington city on Saturday shortly before noon. On the first page of this paper will be found some notes of the illness which has terminated, we deeply regret to say, so fatally. His remains were interred at Raleigh on Sunday in the presence of a great concourse. His wife, who was Miss Gaddy, of Anson, and three daughters, survive him.

Leonidas LaFayette Polk, was born in Anson county in 1837. His father, who was a farmer, and his mother, both died before he was 15 years of age. In 1860 he served a term in the Legislature. In May, 1862, he volunteered as a private in Vance's 26th Regiment, of which he became Sergeant Major. In 1863, he was transferred to Kenan's 43d Regiment, becoming 3d Lieutenant therein. In 1864, he was again elected to the Legislature, and sat in the session of 1864-5. In 1865, he was elected to the constitutional convention called under President Johnson's proclamation, defeating General A. J. Dargan. He interested himself in the establishment of the State Agricultural Department, became its first Commissioner in 1877, and resigned in 1880. He became assistant editor of the Raleigh *News and Observer*. A few years ago, he established the *Progressive Farmer* in Winston, and afterwards moved it to Raleigh. From this time on, his advancement was singularly rapid. He became President of the Inter-State Farmer's Association, organized in 1887, and representing the Cotton States. In 1888, he was elected President of the National Alliance, and he has lately been recognized as the probable candidate of the People's Party for the Presidency of the United States. He was a prominent layman of the Baptist Church, and has been repeatedly honored by that denomination.

Col. Polk was a handsome man, gifted with most agreeable manners, and was greatly beloved by his friends. He was a fine speaker, and a man of undoubted ability. He was a leader among men, and possessed the power of organization so useful in such a state of life. His recent career has been remarkable; and, if he had lived, he would undoubtedly have added to the national reputation which he had already attained to. His death will be mourned by multitudes throughout the land.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION—AVAILIBILITY FIRST.

In answer to a telegram from the N. Y. *Herald* yesterday, Hon. W. J. Green of this place made the following reply:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 15, 1892.

James G. Bennett, Editor of the Herald, New York:

Replying to your telegram, I have a decided personal preference, but as it is subordinate to availibility of candidate upon conclusion reached at Chicago 'tis needless to name him.

Am for that man best qualified as may be shown to beat the blind advocate of the Force Bill, the most infamous and insidious measure ever devised for enslaving freemen. Primarily this. If he is for a Tariff for Revenue only, all the better. Silver and other side issues can afford to wait. WHARTON J. GREEN.

It is our opinion that the above sentiments should govern the action of every delegate to Chicago. If so, the party will win in November.

HON. JOHN S. HENDERSON.

It is gratifying to the pride of North Carolinians to note the career of Hon. John S. Henderson, of Salisbury, the Representative in Congress from the seventh district. His ability and party services were quickly recognized by Speaker Crisp, who bestowed upon him one of the important chairmanships of committee, and the most important accorded to North Carolina, that on Postoffices and Post Roads.

The papers are giving him great praise for the skill and ability with which he has piloted the Potoffice Appropriation bill through the House.

Mr. Henderson is not only a man of unusual ability, and a hard student, but he is true to North Carolina and the South as the needle to the pole. Better than all, perhaps, are his lovable disposition and his high character.

The plan adopted by the Third party to get an element of respectability into its ranks is a failure, we are glad to see. Such men as McK. McKinnon, Edwards and others do not sell their honor at any price, much less for the very doubtful honor of holding committee chairmanships in the Republican annex. They may succeed in catching a few ambitious statesmen (!) by this means—some whose abilities have never been recognized and appreciated by the Democratic party; but such chaff will not catch men who are Democrats for the general benefits the party confers upon the people and not for personal emoluments. Such methods show to what straits the Third party is reduced, and evidences its weakness. "Do you belong to 'Gideon's Band'?" has peculiar significance just at this time. The recent revelations in regard to this secret political organization in the South are not surprising to many people. There are many who have thought all along that there was some secret force directed at the disintegration of the Democratic party, and many, in their ignorance, attributed it to the Alliance. It appears that there are some Alliancemen who belong to Gideon's Band, and from this fact it is presumed that all Alliancemen are connected with this organization, when the truth is that very few of them had any knowledge of its existence. Gideon's Band, we presume, about represents the strength of the third party in North Carolina, and true Alliancemen are no more in sympathy with the one than the other.—*Maxton Union.*

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican clans had gathered at Minneapolis, in preparation for the great convention of their party, on the Saturday preceding Tuesday the 7th instant, the day appointed for its meeting. The news of Mr. Blaine's well-timed resignation came to them as they were gathering there, and created, as it was intended that it should, the wildest excitement and enthusiasm among the politicians. Clarkson, Platt, Fassett, and the other leaders of the Plumed Knight's hosts, insisted that the unprecedented demonstration meant Blaine's nomination on the first ballot; and there really appeared to be a stampede among the delegates, and the camp followers as well. The Harrison managers for the first time lost their serenity. The news spread to the streets; cheers rent the air; and men marched through the city houting "Blaine! Blaine! [James G. Blaine!" like madmen. The Blaine fever seemed to be infectious. Harrison men were insulted and jeered. And many delegates who had been for Harrison were reported to be coming over to Blaine. No human mind could predict how far this would go, and it seemed as if the Blaine men would sweep every thing before them. Exultation was on the faces of Clarkson, Quay and Platt. "Its a whirlwind," said one of a distinguished group, who watched the amazing scene.

With the closing of the day, it was evident that the last grand *coup* of the Man from Maine had hit home. At last, those pyrotechnic effects of which he seemed so fond, and upon which the Boulangerian turn of his mind caused him to count so strongly, were bearing fruit.

But Monday, the day before the battle, dawned with a more even distribution of apparent chances between the President and his great antagonist. John C. New had not hurried over from his post at London for nothing. And there is probably not a match in political management, in all the land, for this Fidus Achates of the little President. Before Monday closed, so great had been the recovery, that it began to be said again that if the convention should reach a vote the first day, Mr. Harrison would win. New had contrived to get the outspoken support for his chief of Chauncey Depew, Gen. Horace Porter, and Governor McKinley, who had heretofore been active friends of Blaine.

The great man had overreached himself. But his lieutenants did not recognize the fact. They continued their work ceaselessly, their chief point of attack being the venal Southern delegates. The eve of the meeting of the convention found the supporters of Harrison claiming 476 to Blaine's 417; and Blaine's supporters claiming 459 to Harrison's 415.

Intense bitterness characterized the attitude of the two factions towards each other, when Tuesday came, and many disgraceful scenes occurred.

When the national committee, which had remained in session nearly all Monday night, rose, it was ascertained that the majority of its members favored Mr. Blaine and that it had decided in favor of all the contestants, as the Blaine men had claimed it would, including those from Alabama and Mississippi. The result was an estimated loss of some 30 votes, to Mr. Harrison, whose adherents declared that they would carry the matter before the committee on credentials, when appointed, and, if necessary, before the convention. The effect of this preliminary measuring of strength was, however, to give a renewal of confidence to the Blaine men, who then claimed that a canvass of votes showed a clear majority of 20 for their favorite.

It was 12:30 on Tuesday, the 7th, when Chairman Clarkson, of the national committee, called the convention to order and announced that he was instructed by the committee to present to the convention for its temporary chairman Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, (the gentleman who had been put up for Governor of New York, at the last election, but who was beaten by Governor Flower.) There was a round of applause at this announcement.

THE GRAND OLD PARTY.

Mr. Fassett in part said:

"I have not the time even to catalogue the long list of great works undertaken and perform by the Republican party. You are familiar with the story of the irrepressible conflict undertaken and concluded; slavery abolished, a public credit established, the constitution and the Union restored and re-constructed; the old flag washed clean of stain and new stars added to its glory; the markets of the world opened by the persuasive logic of reciprocity to the products of American workshops and the American farm. But we cannot hope to win merely upon the recital of the achievements of our party, brilliant as they have been, any more than our adversaries can hope to succeed us on platforms of glittering promises. Our pledges have been kept all save one, and I greatly mistake the temper of the Republican party if it will be content until that pledge is made good. Our honor is pledged to 'the contest for free and honest ballot until this question is settled in the right.'

"No question has ever been permanently settled and never will be finally determined until it is settled in the right, and until every citizen, white or black, east or west, north or south, can approach the ballot box with absolute security and have his vote counted with honesty. The contest before us assumes all its difficulties from the fact that we enter the presidential race handicapped by the certainty that in an electoral college of 444 members, 156 votes are now already absolutely secured in advance to the Democratic nominees and these 156 votes come from the South, which has been kept permanently solid through a perpetual breach of the guarantees of the constitution of the United States.

"So long as there remains a wrong to be redressed, so long as there remains a right to be enforced; so long as all the privileges of citizenship are not freely enjoyed under the guarantee that the constitution gives to all citizens of this Union, just so long will this be a mission for the Republican party and so long will there be a great work for us."

The selection of Fassett, a violent Blaine man, and the tool of Platt, for temporary chairman, was a distinct Blaine triumph. And the papers next day contained a boastful letter from Mr. Platt, in which he declared, in effect, that the President's adherents were but a handful.

On the second day, Governor McKinley, of Ohio, who had been chosen permanent chairman, took the chair, and addressed the convention, in part as follows:

BAYONETS AND BLUNDER.

"There is one thing that can be said of our organization that cannot be said of any other. It can look backward without shame or humiliation, and it can look forward with cheer and exultation.

"When we get through with this convention its conclusions will be the law of Republican action, as they will be the assurance of Republican victory. We are for a protective tariff, and for reciprocity. (Applause). We propose to take no backward step upon either one of these great Republican principles. (Applause). We stand for a protective tariff, because it represents the American home, the American fireside the American family, the American girl, and the American boy, and the highest possibilities of American citizenship. (Applause). We propose to raise our money to pay public expenses by taxing the products of other nations, rather than by taxing products of our own. (Applause).

"The Democratic party believe in direct taxation; that is in taxing ourselves. We don't believe in that principle, so long as we can find anybody else to tax. (Laughter and applause). Does anybody know what tariff reform means? (Cries of "No, No.") And yet that is to be the platform of our political opponents this year.

"You may go to the House of Representatives at Washington, which was elected distinctively upon what they call a tariff reform issue, with two-thirds majority in the House, and what do you find? That they have passed three bills. Let me name them: First, free tin, and steel or iron plates, on which tin is coated, taxed, the finished product free, and the raw material bearing a duty. Second, free wool to the manufacturer and tariff clothing to the consumer. Third, free cotton ties to the cotton States, and tariff hoop iron to all the rest of the States. That is their idea of tariff reform. Gentlemen of the convention, how do you like it? This contest that you enter upon is for the maintenance of protection and reciprocity. But I want to say here that there is not a line of the tariff bill that is not American; there is not a paragraph in it that is not patriotic.

"We are to declares ourselves upon other questions here to-day. We are to declare ourselves upon the question of a free ballot and a fair count. (Applause). No platform should have been made by a Republican convention that did not reiterate that great constitutional guaranty. No Republican speech should ever be made that did not insist—firmly and resolutely insist—that this great constitutional guaranty shall be a living birth-right, not the cold formality of a constitutional enactment, but a living thing which the poorest and humblest may confidently enjoy and which the richest and most powerful dare not deny." (Great applause).

On the third day the committee on credentials reported, and a test of the strength of the two factions was had in the vote on a proposition to substitute for the majority report the report of the minority of that committee in favor of the Blaine delegates from Alabama who had been seated preliminarily by the national committee. The convention rejected the substitute by a vote of 463 to 423½. North Carolina voting 8 for, and 14 against the substitute.

[In the case of North Carolina, the majority report retained John Nichols, whose seat was contested by John H. Williamson. In the sixth district, Smith and Gordon, who were given seats by the national committee, were continued in them. In the seventh district, Mott, who was given one vote by the national committee, was reduced to two-thirds of a vote, Walser and Bailey being given the other 1⅓ votes between them.]

THE NOMINATION.

Friday morning came with the two great factions prepared for a bitter contest. The Harrison people felt that if they could hold their own victory was assured. The Blaine people were convinced that if the administration candidate was to be defeated every straggler must be called and a supreme effort made to break the forces of the administration. The effect of the vote in last night's Convention was to imbue the Harrison leaders with more confidence, and to convince the rank and file of Blaine boomers that the man from Maine was not to be selected with that popular acclaim which had been so fervently contemplated.

Immediately after the assembling of the convention, chairman McKinley said:

"Mr. Quay, of Pensylvania, reports on the part of those opposed to the majority report that they will make no further opposition to its adoption." Prolonged cheers followed this announcement of the secret acknowledgement of defeat from the opponents of the majority report of the Credentials Committee, and their report was adopted by acclamation.

A communication from the Woman's Republican Association of the United States, presented by ex-Senator Miller, of New York, was read amid applause, and the Association was recognized as an auxiliary to the Republican party. Mrs. Ellen Foster, President of the Association, was invited to the stand, and the unusual spectacle of a woman addressing a Republican National Convention was witnessed. Mrs. Foster's speech was well received, and her declaration that "not every one who cries reform is a reformer," provoked enthusiastic applause. Her assertion that she loved Massachusetts, the land of her birth, and Iowa, the land of her home, was wildly applauded by the delegates from both of these States, but the height of the enthusiasm was reached when she declared that the State grander than either Massachusetts or Iowa, the grandest of all the galaxy of States, was the State of Wyoming, where women had been recognized as the political equals of men.

"The regular order," then said the chairman "is the presentation of candidates for President of U. S. [Cheers.] The roll of States was called, and when Colorado was reached, Senator Wolcott, of the Silver State, arose instantly. The Blaine men burst into wild and enthusiastic cheers, and all doubt as to the presentation of the name of James G. Blaine was now removed. Senator Wolcott spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention—Republicans of the West some times differ with the Republicans of the East as to what is wanted; on this occasion there is remarkable unanimity between genuine Republicans of the West and genuine Republicans of the East as to who is needed, and his name is 'Blaine.' The greatest Republican now living, suffered defeat eight years ago because the party which he led and honored was torn by discord, and because fraud triumphed. We intend to undo that wrong and to present to our uncrowned leader a pledge of our unswerving devotion, and the assurance of a victory in November that will obliterate in his heart and ours the memory of the past defeat."

Richard W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy nominated Mr. Harrison.

When the State of Ohio was reached in the code of States, ex-Governor Foraker, chairman of the delegation said: "Ohio gives two votes for Benjamin Harrison, and 44 votes for William McKinley." Mr. McKinley, who had been sitting silent, said: "I challenge the vote of the State of Ohio. I am a delegate for that State." When his own name was called he said: "I vote for Benjamin Harrison."

The roll call from this time on showed a steady and significant gain for Harrison. At the end it was obvious that he was nominated by a considerable majority.

"The whole number of votes," said the clerk, "is 904; the number necessary to a choice is 453. [Applause.] Benjamin Harrison receives 535 1-6 votes. [Prolonged applause.] James G Blaine receives 182 1-6. [Applause.] William McKinley receives 182. [Cheers.] Robert Lincoln one vote, and Thomas B. Reed one vote." [Applause.]

"Benjamin Harrison having received a majority of all the votes cast," said Chairman McKinley, "is the nominee of this Convention. Shall that nomination be made unanimous?" [Great applause and cheers and cries of "Yes! yes! let us make it unanimous!"] "All in favor of making it unanimous say aye," said the chairman. There was a storm of ayes.

Chairman McKinley never put the negative. "It is unanimous," said he, at 4:30 p. m.

An adjournment was had to 8 P. M., when Mr. O'Conner, of New York, presented the name of Whitelaw Reid, for Vice President. General Horace Porter seconded the nomination of Mr. Reid.

Mr. Settle, of Tennessee, presented the name of Thomas B. Reed. There was great cheering all over the hall

Mr. London, of Va., seconded Thos. B. Reid's nomination.

A delegate from Maine said he was certain Thomas B. Reed would decline, and Mr. London, of Tennessee, withdrew the name of the ex-Speaker.

Mr. Reid's nomination for Vice President was made unanimous. A committee was appointed to notify the candidates, the usual vote of thanks was ordered and the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Mr. McKinley was appointed chairman of the committee to notify the candidates.

It is noteworthy that no reference was made to Vice President Morton.

Elsewhere is the text of the platform adopted.

The Republican Platform Adopted at Minneapolis, June 9, 1892.

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi River, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic marches of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

PROTECTION.

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws piecemeal, as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of States, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

RECIPROCITY.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops.

We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that executed by a Republican administration our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

THE SILVER QUESTION

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

A FREE BALLOT.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never remit its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

We deplounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home-built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limbs of employees of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employees engaged in State commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

IRISH HOME RULE AND RUSSIAN PERSECUTION.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of Home Rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men.

We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but, while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and State.

AGAINST TRUSTS.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

LOWER LETTER POSTAGE.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Post-Office Department and the highest class of postal service.

CIVIL SERVICE

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the American people as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States Government.

TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests, of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

ARID LANDS.

We favor cession, subject to the Homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, under such Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and and progress of the nation.

INTEMPERANCE.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

PENSIONS.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American Administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity and the dignity and honor of the nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

Catalogue of the University.

The catalogue of the University for 1891—'92 is a very handsome and readable publication. During the year past there were 248 students, a gain of 50 over the year before. Of these 55 were students of law and 18 of medicine and pharmacy. There were 27 students who were graduates of colleges and were pursuing advanced, or special, or professional courses; of these, two were graduates of Davidson College, two of Wake Forest, two of Guilford, one of the University of New Brunswick, and twenty of the University of North Carolina. The popular course of study seems to be the "Course in Philosophy" which requires Latin but not Greek. There were 57 students of Greek. There were 9 students in Engineering. We are glad to observe that six Brief Courses of Study have been established for young men who are not able to spend four years at the University. These brief courses give special preparation for business, for farming, for teaching, for journalism, for the study of law and for the study of medicine.

The University has 21 teachers and 11 buildings. The entire expense for education may be reduced to $200 a year. Tuition costs $60. There are about fifty Scholarships granting free tuition. Any deserving young man can get help. Those who are interested in education are advised to write for a catalogue to President Winston, Chapel Hill.

Royal Arch Masons.

At the forty-fourth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of North Carolina, Winston, last week, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Grand High Priest—D. P. Mast, of Winston.

Deputy Grand High Priest—A. H. Stubbs, of Greensboro.

Grand King—F. M. Moye, of Moyton.

Grand Scribe—H. I. Clark, of Hamilton.

Grand Treasurer—Wm. Simpson, of Raleigh.

Grand Recorder—D. W. Blain, of Raleigh.

Of this order there are twenty-one Chapters in North Carolina, located at Fayetteville, Wilmington, Tarboro, Windsor, Raleigh, Hamilton, Greensboro, Salisbury, Winston, Asheville, Wilson, Goldsboro, Mocksville, Franklinton, Charlotte, Clinton, Farmington, Durham, Mars Hill, Greenville, and Marshal. The total membership, as shown by the last annual report, was 685.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

We have a speedy and positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker-mouth and headache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

MARRIED.

REILLY—JOHNSON—In Tyler, Texas, on May 24th, Capt. FRANK REILLY, of Mexico, and Miss HALLIE JOHNSON, of Tyler, were united in marriage. Miss Johnson is a daughter of the late Capt. John P. Johnson, who was formerly a citizen of Fayetteville, and a granddaughter of Mr. Jonathan Jessup, late of Fayetteville, but now of Tyler, Texas.

ISSUES OF THE DAY.

If you only knew how the people hunger and thirst after straight Democratic talk, unadultered with speak-easy namby-pambyism and hypocritical platitudes, you would conclude that the old party is still a power in North Carolina. The Topic has made for itself some reputation for its honest and straightforward advocacy of Democratic principles and it is daily receiving new subscribers not only from our own county but from abroad. The people want the genuine article, the pure milk of Democracy with the cream on it and will not be satisfied with any skim-milk advocacy of the doctrines upon which they reply. They want the men who speak and write for them to be courteous and conciliatory but to make no compromise with error nor to betray the essential principles that underlie and form the foundation of the grand organization of Democracy. The Farmers' Alliance made a fortunate stroke when it succeeded in elbowing all of its third party members out of it into Gideon's Band. The Topic is a friend of the Alliance but it has no favors to ask at the hands of the third party Gideon's Band.—*Lenoir Topic.*

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 etc. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Oh! What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning—the signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption? Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50c., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. J Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Washington Excursion!

AN OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT THE NATION'S CAPITAL WHILE CONGRESS IS IN SESSION!

An Excursion Train will leave the C. F. & Y. V. Depot Thursday evening June 23d, at 6 o'clock, for

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Returning, will leave Washington Thursday, June 28th, at 4:30, P. M. thus giving ample time for a visit to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or to the great metropolis, New York. Separate accommodations will be provided for white and colored passengers, and the best of order *SHALL PREVAIL.*

The undersigned will have charge of the coaches for whites from Fayetteville, to whom applications for reserved seats should be made. Fare for the Round Trip $8.00. *No extra charge for reserved seats if secured before June 23d.*

CHARLES GLOVER.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 9, 1892. 2

NOTICE.

The Congressional Convention of the Third District in North Carolina of the "PEOPLE'S PARTY" will convene in Fayetteville on the 16th of June, 1892.

The several counties composing the District are requested to hold meetings and send full delegations to this Convention. E. N. ROBERSON,
Ch'n Ex. Com. 3rd Cong. Dist.

June 9, 1892—2t

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

I have now on hand a very fine selection of FOREIGN SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLENS from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the spring and summer season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $5.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

Fresh Vegetables,

Berries, &c.

CANNED MEATS AND FRUITS.
DRIED FRUITS
AND
CEREALS.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
FLOUR AND MEAL.
SUGAR AND COFFEE.

A. S. HUKE, Ag't.
HAY STREET

May 12, 1892. tf

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

The Tray is arranged to roll back, leaving the bottom of the Trunk easy of access.

Nothing to break or get out of order. The Tray can be lifted out if desired, and to buy this style is a guarantee that you will get the strongest Trunk made.

If your Dealer cannot furnish you, notify the manufacturers,

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO., Richmond, Va.

May 26, 1892.—4m

CAROLINA

-Machine Company-

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saw Mill Machinery,

DEALERS IN

"Rebuilt" Engines and Boilers

Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 19, 1891.

JUST IN!

- A - FINE - LOT -

—OF—

SCOTCH HOLLAND AND OIL OPAQUE Window Curtains.

☞ These goods were bought at greatly reduced prices, and we propose to sell them accordingly low. The stock is very select, but will not last long at the prices we have fixed. Call early and get first selection.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,

FURNITURE DEALERS.

April 28th, 1892.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 16, 1892.

☞ All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Good Opportunity.

We understand that quite a number of ladies and gentlemen of this City will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the Nation's Capital at Washington on the 23rd inst., on Chas. Glover's excursion. Remember the date.

Admitted to Practice in Federal Court.

Messrs. H. McD. Robinson and Henry L. Cook, of this City, were sworn in and admitted to practice in the Federal Courts of the State, at Raleigh last week. The OBSERVER wishes these promising young lawyers much success.

Red Springs Gets the Elders and Deacons Institute.

After hearing all the propositions and arguments in favor of holding the Elders and Deacons Institute at some point in Fayetteville Presbytery, the committee decided in favor of Red Springs as the place for the first session of this important gathering.

Examination for Cadetship.

A postal card from Congressman Grady states that an examination of applicants for the West Point Cadetship will be conducted in the office of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wayne, at Goldsboro, to-morrow the 17th inst., by Dr. G. L. Kirby, A. D. Ward Esq., and Capt. D. J. Broadhurst.

Services at Green Hill Church.

Rev. A. J. McKelway, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, delivered a fine sermon at Green Hill church last Sunday afternoon, and by virtue of arrangements already made, announced that he would hereafter conduct services there in the afternoon of the 4th Sunday in every month, beginning at 5 o'clock.

Keely Institute.

Mr. D. McD. Grady, who has taken the road for the Keely Institute, at Greensboro, reports highly satisfactory results thus far. The number of men and women who are now being cured and emancipated from the slavery of the whisky, opium and cocaine habits, he says, is simply wonderful. The institute is well patronized, some coming and going all the time.

Fruit Growers and Truck Farmers.

We are requested to give notice that all persons interested in horticulture and truck farming are invited to meet at the Market House in this City at 11 A. M., Saturday, June 18th, to arrange for the organization of a society for mutual benefit. We will give an extended notice of this movement, emphatically one in the right direction, next week.

Knights of Pithias.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pithias of North Carolina, in Wilmington, this week, Cumberland Lodge No. 5, will be represented by Col. W. S. Cook, H. I. McDuffie, A. J. Cook and Jno. Underwood. The lodge in Fayetteville is possibly the strongest lodge in the State, in many respects. From a memerical standpoint it stands second on the list.

Complimentary to a Fayettevillian.

The Valley Mutual Life Insurance Journal is pleased to say: "Our Members in North Carolina and the Association are to be congratulated on securing the services of Mr. Geo. P. McNeill to represent the interests of the Association in the old North State. His active efforts have given an impetus to the business such as it has not felt for years. The business in force already shows a substantial gain."

Friday Afternoon Concerts.

The F. I. L. I. Cornet band has been reorganized with that "prince of clever fellows," Mr. H. R. Novitzky, as musical director, and E. L. Remsburg, a born musician, leader. The band will begin a series of Friday evening concerts, at the Park House to-morrow afternoon, which we hope will be continued throughout the summer months, for which the OBSERVER would be glad to see the band substantially encouraged.

The Recent German.

The crowded state of our columns prevented due notice of the German given last week by the gentlemen of Fayetteville in honor of Miss Palmer, of Richmond, Virginia, and Miss Minnie Bryan of New Berne. The German is acknowledged to have been the most brilliant and successful entertainment of the kind ever given in this city. Properly so; for the hospitality of Fayetteville has never been offered to more charming ladies.

Sad Death in Quewhiffle.

After a brief illness Mr. Evander Gillis peacefully breathed his last at his home near Hoffman in Quewhiffle township, June 5th, 1892, aged about 26 years. The funeral services were conducted by his pastor Rev. J. W. Johnston, and the remains interred at Sandy Grove Church on the following Sunday, a large concourse of people attending the last sad rites Mr. Gillis was an industrious young man and highly esteemed by his neighbors, who together with many relatives and friends mourn his death.

Mr. Fife at Goldsboro.

Evanglist Fife closed one of the most successful meetings in Goldsboro the past week he has ever conducted since he entered the evangelistic fields. The Goldsboro Argus places the number of converts at 502, 317 of whom have connected themselves with the church as follows: Methodist, 144; Baptist, 80; Presbyterian, 55; Episcopal, 15; undecided, 21; Quaker, 2. Besides this about 200 backsliders were reclaimed and great and lasting good done in a thousand ways. Mr. Fife is at his home now for a few days rest.

Mrs. R. T. Gray, of Raleigh, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Pemberton, who is quite sick in this City.

Confederate Veterans' Barbecue.

It has been suggested, and a capital suggestion it is, that some time after the crops are laid by, in August, a re-union of the Cumberland veterans of the Confederate army, be held at the Fair Grounds—the *piece du resistance* of the occasion being the conventional barbecue.

In these strange times of a drifting away from the old faith in many important things, it seems to us that nothing would be so likely to recall our straying allegiance to good government than a revival of the memories of the pure patriotism which guided the veterans of the late war.

Dr. J. H. Daniel.

After an exhaustive research and years of careful study and investigation Dr. J. H Daniel has succeeded in discovering a panacea for one of the greatest ills of this life in the shape ot a permanent cure for cancers and trouble of a similar nature. Elsewhere in to-day's OBSERVER will be found his advertisement, accompained by testimonials of a high character to substantiate his claims and corroborate his statements, regarding his treatment of the writers' own knowledge. Dr. Daniel has effected some wonderful cures.

People and their Movements.

Mrs. N. B. Alexander and daughter have returned from a pleasant visit to South Carolina.

Morison Divine of Wilmington, spent a day or two pleasently in Fayetteville the past week.

Mrs. W. J. McDiarmid delighted her many friends in Fayetteville with a visit this week.

Misses Belle, Nellie and Laura Pemberton left Friday for Carolina Beach to spend a few days.

J. C. Black, Esq., and W. J. Adams, of Carthage, spent a short while in Fayetteville the past week.

Mr. Sam Haas, well known in commercial circles, made a business trip to Fayetteville the past week.

Mr. Geo. D. Miller, formerly agent of the A. C. L. at this place spent last Friday and Saturday in Fayetteville.

Mr. I. W. Clark is attending the annual convention of the National Car-builders and Master Mechanics at Saratoga this week.

Miss Claude Palmer an accomplished young lady of Richmond Va., is visiting the family of Mr. J. D. Brown on Russell Street.

Mr. John Bruner left the past week to spend the summer with friends and relatives in Europe, and will be absent several months.

Mr J. T. Satchhouse, of Marion S. C., spent several days in Fayetteville the past week, and made some large purchases of horse flesh while here.

Prof. Henry Covington, at one time assistant Superintendent of the Fayetteville Graded School, is spending his summer vacation in Fayetteville, with his parents on Haymount.

Dr. T. H. Pritchard of Wilmington passed through Fayetteville on Friday last, on his return from Winston, and took occasion to remark to his companions that he "always got a good meal at the Hotel LaFayette.

Capt. R. O. Whiteaker the everywhere popular salesman for the Fayetteville Wooden Ware Company, is spending a few days with his family, on Cool Spring Street, and cracking jokes generally for the ammusement of his host of friends in Fayetteville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Morris arrived in the City Monday, and are at the Hotel LaFayette. Mr. Morris has been on an extended trip in the Southern States perfecting arrangement for the shipment of vegetables and fruits over the Atlantic Coast Line to the Northern Cities.

DIED.

McLEAN—At Orange Texas, on the 6th of June, ELIZA AXN, only surviving daughter of Hector and Catherine McLean, of Harnett county, N. C., in the 37 year of her age.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at her residence on Cool Spring street, in Fayetteville, N. C., at 9:30 o'cloce P. M., on Tuesday, June 7th, MRS. KATIE PADDISON SHEETZ, wife of W. S Sheetz, Esq.

Thus has entered into rest, one of the fairest and noblest of our citizens, in the earliest summer of her years, when her feet had hardly touched the flood of human struggle and sorrow. The few short months of her wedded life came and passed like a dream of the night, and before she had even gathered the harvest of its cares and pleasures, the wreath fades from her brow and the music dies from her spirit. What a grief inexpressible is the passing of such a gentle soul!

Educated at that famous institution of learning, Salem Female Academy, she took the highest possible rank in her studies, making even an extraordinary record of scholarship for the young girls who would follow her, and devoted herself for a short time to teaching, which, like everything else she undertook, she did intelligently and well.

Nine months ago, she gave her hand in marriage to one of our estimable young men, Willie S. Sheetz, Esq., and, from that hour, her beautiful life has shown like a star upon the mingling activities of our city.

Though possessing an acute mind, variously and finely cultivated, there was not the shadow of pretense in anything she said or did. She shunned an artificial existence as barren of love, amiability and sweetness. She was as natural as a wild flower in every posture of her form, in every expression of her manner and in every utterance of her thoughts.

Her character was a lovely compound of generous impulse, sincerity and affection. It never seemed to enter her mind, that her woman's life work was to shine for herself but for others. She, a frail slender body, yet carried a great soul, filled with all womanly dreams, enlarged by all splendid hopes, lighted by all heavenly inspirations and comforted by all christian peace. She came into the life of her friends like a strain of melody, rising and falling to the measure of sympathy and grace Her thought for others made her such a living charm to all who knew her, that she clung to them like braided gold through all the drifting shadows of the flying hours. She was literally a light ever shining in the windows of her home, and who can tell the darkness of that hour, that is now forevermore a house of mourning.

In her last hours, many a prayer, at home and abroad, pitifully beat against the mercy seat to keep her from the grave. Such a gentle and loving woman will have many and strong friends, and so it was hoped that the Kingly Saviour, who ever took such a pleasure in defeating death, would hold this delicate blossom back from the tomb. But it was not to be. The love of kindred and friends, the sympathy of a whole city moved to supplication and tears, the intercession of holy men and women—none of these powerful influences could keep her.

And so, out of the midnight and the storm, as well as out of the firelight and the shadow, she has passed "the gate ajar."

L.

Cancer its Treatment and Cure, by J. H. Daniel.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—No apology is necessary as to Medical propriety for thus announcing to the profession and the public, that I have made a long, careful and special study of Cancerous diseases, together with all malignant and other tumors, and I am able to offer the results of my extensive experience in a SYSTEM OF RATIONAL AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, that has never heretofore been attained, and I am able to point to hundreds of successful cases—not in a spirit of egotism, but of thankfulness that I am thus able to prove so clearly my assertion, that my system DOES cure cancers. With a positive knowledge of the fact now so fully endorsed by hundreds of sufferers, and approved by the profession I should be wanting in humanity, if I neglect any means in my power to spread the glad tidings among the afflicted with this most terrible and hopeless of diseases.

It is not a long learned dissertation on cancer that sufferers want—the county is flooded with such literature by men whose ignorance is only equaled by their blatant and unscrupulous falsehood. The question is not what kind of cancer, or how contracted but is there any known remedy?

It cannot be denied, that a general belief on the part of the public and profession in the incurability of cancer has been justified by the failure of hundreds of pretentious quacks and nostrum mongers, whose avarice exceeds their regard for truth and honest—men who prey upon the terror and credulity of the afflicted for money. Yet, science has not been idle, among the most beneficent discoveries of this country, is that THERE IS A BALM IN GILEAD EVEN FOR CANCER. Disbelievers there are, who honestly doubt that cancer can be wholly and permanently cured. Such are invited to write any parties whose certificates appear in this sheet. They are all genuine, and the persons are now well, and no more subject to cancer than if they had never suffered from it. This is the only kind of evidence that is of any good value. That so many persons die of cancer annually in the United States is believed to be due, not only to maltreatment, but largely to the fact, that practicing physicians invariably resort to surgical operations in their treatment, and deter many from seeking early advice and assistance, and others unable to cure by any method seek to prevent their patients from applying elsewhere

I do not include all in this broad assertion, for many physicians have investigated my method of treatment, and unhesitatingly pronounce it both rational and successful, and send all such patients to me.

Many physicians who are honest in their opinion, that it is possible to discuss and scatter the disease in its early stages by ointments, lotions, or internal remedies, continuing this useless practice until the patient becomes well nigh incurable, and in dispair comes to me.

My object is to avoid all this, and warn victims of the dreadful disease, that their safety is douply assured when proper treatment is commenced in time.

Long experience has brought before me for careful study, every form of cancer and tumor with which humanity is afflicted, and can confidently assert without fear of successful contradiction that I have found remedies and devised methods by which cancer can be cured in every instance without the knife, with little pain, and with complete safety, if they are attended before the disease gets too greater hold on the vital parts.

MORBID GROWTH.—Morbid or abnormal growths are tumors or enlargements "which grow in common with the living, yet different from the animal tissue, in their peculiarity of structure, high degree of vitality and property of self-nutrition; or rather of nutrition so perverted as to develop a living substance unlike that which should have been produced, and which has no relation to any part of the normal tissue, either of the animal or human organism." Like the mistletoe on the oak, living, and of it, yet an independent growth

CANCER.—Cancer is a disease to which both male and female, young and old are subject. It is seldom, however, met with very young persons, and by far more prevalent among women than men, in proportion of five to one. It assumes a variety of forms but from its incipiency to complete or advanced stage, undergoes many changes so that to any but those thoroughly acquainted with the disease it is difficult to diagnose correctly.

EXCITING CAUSE AND SYPTOMS OF CANCER.—"The exciting cause of cancer." Under two heads both "General and local" the first low diet, depression of spirits," excessive use of spiritous liquors, scrofulous or syphilitic taint, and the suppression of some of the fluids of the body. The system being defected through any of these conditions, a blow, or injury, long continued pressure, etc., breaking down any cell or tissue of the body, may be considered the LOCAL CAUSE. In complete health all the functions of the body work in harmony, and the results of such injury is never serious for the recuperative power of nature overcomes, and at once carries off all destroyed material and builds up anew. But when from any of the above-named causes, the system or any of its functions are impaired, its efforts to throw off any injured or diseased mass is fatal and therefore it remains augmented by the very material which should carry it away, and forms the nucleus of an abnomal and independent growth. The symptoms that now follow and are generally noticeable are from a small, gradual or rapid growth and in most cases a change from a round to an irregular lump, lobulated or knotted surface, darting lancinating pains, crawling or stinging sensation, and at an advanced period (in Scirrhus), the dusky leaden puckered appearance characteristic, and its attachment to the tumor." In other forms, however, these symptoms are not present, many suffer no pain, and are conscious only of a growth constantly enlarging. These are the most prominent symptoms of carcinomatous diseases and as shall refer to the different forms as I characterize them under different names, and will give the symptoms of each in their turn, and endeavor to describe every form of the disease in a plain manner void of all technical terms and easily understood by all.

EPITHELIOMA.—This form of cancer may be classified under four head, viz: Fissure, Black Scaley, Warty, Eating Cancer. "Fissure cancer, makes its appearance in the form of a crack, usually looks deep like a cut with a knife," most generally appears on the lip, sometimes on the hand, and at the juncture of the ear with the head. This fissure or opening generally enlarges and deepens, while the surrounding parts become hard, dry and painful. Prompt treatment easily averts the disease.

BLACK SCALEY (EPITHELOMA.)—This is ano her variety of the epethelial species. Appear just as a dry hard scale with itching or burning sensations on the face or on hand. This scale in time falls off, leaving a slight red irritable surface, from which moisture exudes, soon forming another scale larger than the first, which in time again falls off, and this process is continually going on, the surface all the waile growing larger, until at length the scale ceases to form, and an open unsightly sore remains. This sore now spreads in every direction, and is very painful when exposed to the air. Practically cured by my treatment.

WARTY (EPETHELIAL.)—Makes its appearance in the form of an ordinary wart, most generally upon the face From the top of the head of this wart moisture exudes, forming a slight scale which after becoming dry, falls off and is replaced by another larger and thicker, which like the "scaley form" again falls off, and this process is continued, the wart or tumor all the time growing larger and its base taking a deeper and broader hold. Easily cured.

EATING CANCER (EPITHELIAL—Is first discovered as a small ulcer which spreads rapidly, eating its way through every form of tissue, and is the most de tructive of any of the epithelial variety. It attacks every part of the body, and no time should be lost in arresting its destructive course.

OSTEOID OR BONE CANCER—"Is usually found in the bones of the face, the malar bone or upon the jaw" and not infrequently upon the larger bones of the body, should be treated befor it has involved a large surface.

SCIRRHUS OR STONE CANCER.—This is by far the most frequent form of cancer which invades the female breast There are several varieties, but all presenting the same symptoms, viz: the presence of a hard, knotty, irregular tumor, sharp lancinating pains, a thesive at some point, and as it approaches the softening stage, attachment of the skin to the tumors is a dark leaden color. If ulcerated it ulcerates at this point, and the discharge is very offensive. Can be cured if treated in time.

Encephaloid or Rose Cancer.—Appears on any part of the body, most generally the female breast. Its commencement is a small lump like scirrhus, though not always a deep seated. It soon makes its appearance in the form of a tumor on the surface, the blood vessels become thickens, becomes hard, and from this nucleus gradually enlarges into a tumor, which sometimes grows to an immense size. As the parts becomes congested it opens and the contents appear to roll out like the unfolding of a rose; hence the common name which has been applied to it. When found in the female breast, its commencement is not unlike that of scirrhus with the exception in most cases of the absence of pain, (prior to uceration). Its growth is generally rapid and usually before the ulcerative process sets in, the glands become involved after which the patient complains of a tired aching in the shoulder, and along the arm, which soon begins to swell and a sense of numbness is felt. At this stage the breast opens, and as in the form above mentioned, the interior seems to crawl out and increase in size with great rapidity, while an acrid offensive discharge pours forth in great profusion. The sufferer now exhibits signs of great prostration of the nervous system, constipation, weakness and debility. The waxen pale countenance now indicates pyæmia or blood poisoning. The unhap y sufferer is literally destroyed by slow and adirvalent poison. Encephaloid cancer should be treated in its earliest stage; should all never allow it to be cut; the very matrix of the tumor and the structure of the parts diseased show conclusively that cutting only tends to hasten the end." My method of curing this disease is invariably certain if not delayed too long.

Fungus Hæmatodes.—Commonly called "soft cancer." This is a variety of cancer which has defied the surgeon's skill for ages. Its principal feature is its dull white soft color in early stage, which changes as it increases in size, to appearance it is of a honey comb shape congested and broken down easy at the touch and bleeds freely. Its growth is very rapid. It makes its appearance on all parts of the body, and is more rapid in its growth than any other form of cancer, sometimes assuming immense proportions. What is most remarkable in this disease, it will reproduce itself almost as fast as it is removed with the knife—or any of the ordinary methods.

Melanosis—Commonly called "Black Cancer" like scirrhus, encephaloid is first discovered as a small hard tumor in the breast, accompanied by severe shooting pains, this tumor increases in size till it ulcerates, and a dark grey fungus appears through the opening which soon over lays the breast on all sides, the discharge is a thick black matter, with occasional hemorrage. The patient does not seem to suffer any constitutional disturbance. This disease readily yields to my treatment.

Lupus—There are two kinds. *Lupus Exedens. Lupus Non-Exedens.*

Lupus exedens, called also herpes exedeus, rodent ulcer and noli me tongere or touch-me not. Lupus is generally regarded as a skin disease, but this variety of it, although confined to the skin at its commencement, afterwards invading the underlining structure, its real being on the face, generally the nose. The part attacked first presents a bright, red color, while points soon project from the surface. This disease is more malignent than cancer, but runs its course more slowly, eating as it were the unfortunate sufferer alive No satisfactory treatment has ever been introduced which would check the terrible malady All remedies that have ever been tried only se m to aggrevate the disease, hence the name touch-me-not. Lupus non-exedens, also called herpes. This form usually confines itself wholly to the skin, attacking young persons of a strumous diathesis, especially females. It commences by the appearance of a red shining patch soon followed by others, these coalesce and ulcerates. And in the form or variety it usually selects the face, spreading over the surface of the skin, one part heals while another is being attacked. If the disease is not promptly arrested, cicatrices like those produced by a severe burn will form. My mode of treating this disease will effectually cure the same in all its stages and varities.

Treatment.—There is no disease that afflicts poor humanity, which does its work so surely and stealthily as cancer, and none that requires as prompt treatment and active remedies, sound judgment and above all experience in the preparation of such agents as are intended to irradicate the disease. Before subjecting the patient to treatment a full and careful examination of each case is requisite or order to ascertain the time of the first appearance of cancer, its size, nature and full extent of the disease, the age, constitution, part of the body affected, and structures liable to be involved by the growth, the strength of the nervous system and whether or not the disease has advanced so far as to have become constitutional.

All these important questions are to be considered. If the results of the examination is favorable the necessary remedies are carefully compounded, suited to each individual case, mild in their operation and yet sufficiently powerful to utterly destroy the cancer, and follow out each root and fiber, and thoroughly remove it from the system, nor is this all, the action of each remedy must be closely watched and changed to suit whatever symptoms are developed and the various changes the disease mani esta under treatment.

The cancer once removed, the healing process commences it should be carefully watched, the whole surface scanned with a critical and experienced eye, to detect if there be any fiber or point left, an unhealthy granulated or indurated parts, if so, it must be promptly destroyed, or it forms the nucleus for the growth again. Here is the real success in treating cancer.

My remedies though powerful in their operation upon a diseased mass have no injurious effect upon the constitution. On the contrary they search out and follow even into the circulation, any cancerous virus, and the effect constitutionally is beneficial in every instance. The usual time required in ordinary cases for making application taken from two to five days, owing to the trouble altogether, after this is done separation takes place and within ten days the parts though and heals up very rapidly. While the parts are healing I put the patient under a constitutional treatment to eradicate their symptoms.

Dangers of Delay.—It is a great error, and one which cannot be remedied when once made that persons afflicted with cancer wait for serious symptoms before seeking medical aid, believing that their disease cannot be of a cancerous nature, because no pain is experienced, even their own physician often soothe their fears by pronouncing or given a harmless remedy. This mistake carries hundreds and thousands to an untimely grave, who might have been entirely cured, if proper and prompt treatment had been adopted. Therefore lose no time in seeking advice and rest not until this dreaded disease is overcome, and I remember that no person ever died of external cancer who might not have been cured. It is of the greatest importance also you seek proper medical aid, for it is dangerous to tamper with a disease so deadly in its nature.

A lady detecting unnatural hardness in the breast should not delay in placing herself under treatment, no matter what may have been the origin, whether it proceeded from bruise, injury, abcess or any other cause. Tumors or indurations of the breast though simple apparently in the incipient stage, may be hastened in their growth by improper treatment.

Removal of Cancer with the Knife never Successful.—In the long catalogue of diseases with which humanity is afflicted there is scarcely one to be more dreaded, or that has been so unsuccessfully treated by the medical profession as cancer. Until within the last quarter of a century the real name and cause of the disease was not understood in chemistry. Cancer in the medical works of thirty years ago, the best authority of the day, is but one of the pitiable exhibitions of ignorance and on rational mode of treatment with the exception of the knife. "Exterpation by the knife" was the only means they could offer, and of all surgical operation performed, the most successful was fatal. Statistics show that death almost invariably follows, and when the surgeon resorts to this method he does so knowning full well if he has any knowledge of the disease, that the patient need not hope for permanent relief. It is a cruel and barbarous treatment and never successful in removing malignant disease. Scarcely an instance of permanent cure of cancer can be found cited in the medical records, by the use of the knife, while hundreds and thousands can be shown of those who have been radically cured by topical treatment, never afterwards suffering a recurrance of the malady. In the one case the patient suffers all the terror and dread of the knife, nervous exhaustion, intense pain, loss of blood, weakness, general prostration and not unfrequently erysipelas following. In the other (which is my method) the patient is placed under a mild treatment easily borne, sure and safe, no knife to be apprehended, no bleeding consquently no prostration.

A distinguished medical author says: "I know by a life time experience that the method of exterpating cancer with the knife, is not attended with success, but on the contrary it aggravates the complaint. I have been called to treat the disease in all stages, both before and after excision and therefore consider myself a competent judge, and now have to state that this operation is uncertain, ineffectual, and ought to be abandoned and other means substituted. "Dr. Alex. Monroe, of Edinburgh, noted for his medical skill, and high reputation as author, states that he has been present at the exterpation by the knife, of sixty or two cancers of the female breast, and not two of the individuals remained free of the disease, two years after the operation and that in those whom he saw a relapse it was more violent, and made more rapid progress, than it did in others, or when no operation had been performed." Many other eminent surgeons or Europe endorses the above statement, among whom may be mentioned Carmichael, Sir Ashley Cooper, Bayer, Broca, Lebert and a host of German writers. Dr. Mayo operated upon one hundred patients, and considering the treatment only five had received any benefit.

Dr. McFarland operated upon one hundred and eighteen cases and could not point to a single cure I could cite the testimony of many of the leading surgeon of America, who will fully endorse all that I have said and quoted in this chapter, and I unhesitatingly assert that no surgeons of any standing will contradict a word of the above testimony, but enough has been said to convince any one interested that no hope of success attended exterpation of cancer with the knife.

IS CANCER A BLOOD DISEASE?—Cancer has generally been regarded as principally "constitutional disease" of which the TUMOR was the evidence, consequently an incurable disease; and so tenaciously is this idea held, that were it not for the authority of leading American surgeons for support, I might hesitate to assert that it is not necessarily a constitutional disease at the outset. "If it were a constitutional disease, it would be detected before ulceration in the circulation, as well as after this change has taken place, yet the very best microscopists have failed in every instance to detect cancer in the circulation before softening, while they have often found it in the blood after this change."

Thus cancer being at first a local disease, and proper treatment applied before it has extended too far, a cure may not only be confidently looked for, but may be in most instances guaranteed. In all cases it may be safely removed and life prolonged. But once having entered the circulation it is difficult to exterminate the virus—hence the necessity of timely application upon the first discovery of the existence of a cancer

Why so Many Have Failed to be Cured.—I cannot answer this question more effectually than by quoting from an eminent New York physician, who writes as follows: "For years past, and at the present time, the country has been filled with adventurers who style themselves "Cancer Doctors," and claim to be in possession of the infallable remedies, which their great-great-grandfathers left them for the cure of cancer.

There are also a few old women in the country who claim to have discovered a panacea for cancer, and like the above individuals, live by deceiving the unfortunate persons who with that clinging to life so natural to any one, go to them with the vain hope of being cured.

The remedies mostly used by these people are blue vitroil, poke-root, sheep sorrell, arsenous acid and various other acids, and many other such harsh remedies, which only aggravate rather than remove the disease, and subjects the patient to the most excruciating pain and results in no relief.

Notice.—I have heretofore visited patients whenever called, but as my practice has grown so rapidly in the last twelve months, I cannot longer visit patients at their homes. Therefore I beg to say that patients can visit me at Dunn, and by coming here for treatment I can give them better attention, and the same time be of less cost to them.

Board can be had in Dunn from $12 50 to $20 per month, but in no instance will it be necessary for them to remain over ten days or two weeks.

In a great many instances the patients can be treated at home without my seeing them, and I can invariably come to the conclusion as to that when they write to me, giving their symptoms, the parts affected, the size, also how long they have been suffering, etc., and if I find the case can be treated by letter, I will inform as to same and state what it will cost. I have attended many in this way and in every instance have met with success.

Many people have gone to specialists and they have obtained hundreds of dollars from the sufferers who received no relief I don't propose to do that. I have always made it a rule to inform the patient as to his condition on making an examination, and if I find it beyond medical skill I was candid enough to state the fact, if they could be cured I said so, and charged them according to their means and also as to the trouble it gave me. Therefore I will continue the same, as I think it cruel to raise false hopes and then to obtain money when there could be no benefit derived on the part of the patient.

TESTIMONIALS.—I do not propose to insert but few in this sheet but can furnish many to those seeking advice.

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.—*Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dunn, N. C.*—DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face, which was pronounced Epetheial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.

Respectfully, A. M. McKAY, M. D.

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., June 7th, 1892.—*Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dunn, N. C.*—DEAR SIR:—Your letter enquiring in regard to my trouble has been received. I will say in reply that it is still well, and, now, after two years since it was treated, I have no fears of its return.

Respectfully, A. M. McKAY, M. D.

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY, N. C. July 5th, 1889.—*To whom it may concern:*—This is to certify that I had a cancerous sore on my right cheek, just under my eye and I was attended by several physicians, but they did me no good. I then applied to Dr. J. H. Daniel, of Jonesboro, N. C., in December, 1887, for treatment, and will say that he succeed in healing it up very nicely and it has not troubled me any in more than twelve months. CHAS. D. NIXON.

P. S.—I hereby recommend all persons that are afflicted with the so-called cancer or any malignant sore to apply to Dr. Daniel for treatment as I have a great deal of faith in his treatment and ability to cure. C. D. N.

STILL WELL.—*Little River Academy, N. C., March 17th, 18 2.—Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dunn, N. C.*—DEAR DOCTOR:—Your letter of inquiry received, will say in reply that I am still well and have not felt the least symptoms of my trouble since you cured me four years ago. I feel under many obligations to you in every respect, for no donot you gave me a lease of life for several years. Your Friend, CHAS. D. NIXON.

FORKADE, Moore County, N. C., August 25th, 1888.—*Editor Leader:*—I had been suffering with a cancer since 1882; it located on my face just under my eye. It was during that time treated by Dr. Bond, of Philadelphia, and by others but all failed to do me any good. The cancer continued to grow worse, and in October, '87 I had Dr. J. H. Daniel to visit me from his home in Franklin Ga., he arrived at my house on the 18th, and the 19th he commenced to treat me. About fifteen days after he had made the application the parts sloughed, which since has healed up. I now feel no cancerous symptoms whatever, and I have not since the cancer came out. Now, Mr Editor, in justice to Dr. Daniel, and for the sake of those suffering from this dreadful disease, (cancer) please publish this certificate. Respectfully, B. W. HUNTER.

HE IS STILL WELL.—*To Whom it May Concern:*—This is to certify that I, B. W. Hunter, of Forkade, Moore county, N. C., having been treated by Dr. J. H. Daniel, of Jonesboro, N. C., for a cancer, do certify that I am cured, and that Dr. Daniel has in every respect redeemed his promise to me. I feel like a new man, and every neighbor that I have can testify to the Doctor's efficient and successful treatment. I will gladly answer any personal letters directed to me at Forkade, Moore county, N C. This May, 1889. B. W. HUNTER.

To Whom this May Come, Greeting:—I am personaliy acquainted with Dr. J. H. Daniel, of Dunn, Harnett county, N. C., who is a specialist treating cancer. I have known only five cases which he has undertaken to cure or treat, and in each case he had most perfect success. Any persons suffering from cancer and desiring treatment, will do well to put themselves in the hands of Dr. Daniel, and if he or this paper is doubted, inquiry of all persons in or around Lillington, N. C., will leave those inquiring satisfied of the facts herein stated. Dr. Daniel has certainly had wonderful success in the line of his special practice. This March 17th, 1892, at Dunn, N. C. OSCAR J. SPEARS.

To Whom it May Concern:—In 1884 there was a small sore came on the top part of my nose, near the eyes. It grew so rapidly that I became alarmed, and my family physician after treating it eight months pronounced it Epethelial cancer and advised me to go to Prof. Richardson, in New Orleans, which I did in June, '85. He burnt it off, and I came home apparently well, and in about four weeks it commenced to grow again. Drs. Rudisill and Morton, of Indianola, two eminent physicians tried to stop it but it grew worse all the time. I went to Hot Springs in August, 1888, and was treated there by two of the best doctors, Franklin and Blade, and got no relief. I then wrote to Dr. Rosbuck, at Pontitoc, Miss. He came and treated one at home. He did me no good. I then went to Durant, Miss., and was treated by Dr. Howard. I found his treatment was doing me no good, and I was told of Dr. Daniel, of Ackerman, Miss., and accidentally met him in Durant, but having been treated so much for no good, I was about to give up to die. I went from there to Jackson, Tenn., and was treated there by Dr. Duroctos, and I came home on the first day of August and was nearly dead. I could not breathe any through my nose at all. I told my family about meeting Dr. Daniel in Durant, and they persuaded me to get him, and my son-in law went out for him, and he got there on the 9th day of August, this year, and I am now sound and well, and I owe my life to him. I feel satisfied I would have been dead before now. I thank God that I found him, and I feel as grateful to him as any man can to another. Any person that is so unfortunate as to be troubled with the horrible disease—cancer—I can fully recommend Dr. Daniel.

J. L. STEWART, Indianola, Sunflower Co., Miss.

Many more certificates could be published but think the above is sufficient. For other references write me as the address below.

Respectfully, DR. J. HILL DANIEL, Lock Box 134, Dunn, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

1st. A six-room dwelling comparatively new on Union street, between Goodwin's bridge and Rowan street.

2nd. The store No. 12, Hay street, Thornton block.

3rd. The office adjoining the office of Dr. J. H. Marsh, in Thornton block.

4th. The store on Green street, known as the Banks bakery. Possession given at once.

Apply to F. W. THORNTON.

June 16, 1821—1t

For Rent,

The House on Rowan street, recently occupied by N. A. Sinclair, Esq. Possession given 1st July. Apply to G. H. HALL or D. H. RAY.

June 16, 1892—tf

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,

JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 16, 1892.

For thirty days we will sell the balance of stock of budding plants consisting of Coleas, Alternantheras, Centaurias, Verbenas, &c., at 5 cents each. We have about 500 Egg plants in 2½ inch pots at 35 cts. per dozen. Designs and Cut Flowers always on hand.

June 16, 1892—tf

Excursion to Washington, D. C.

The Second Annual Excursion to Washington City

over the C. F. & Y. V. Railway will be run

THURSDAY, JUNE 23rd, 1892.

Train will leave Wilmington at 4:30 P. M., arriving at Fayetteville at 8 P. M., and arrive at Washington at 11 A. M. June 24th. Returning, will leave Washington at 4:30 P. M., June 28th and arrive at Fayetteville on the 29th at 8 A. M.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

NO DELAYS TO MAKE CONNECTIONS.

NO CROWDING

as ample accommodations have been provided for all

NOW IS THE TIME to visit the Capital City, while CONGRESS IS IN SESSION and ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS are open to visitors, and BEFORE THE HOT JULY WEATHER COMES!

Separate cars for white and colored passengers.

Fare for the round trip only

$7.00 Seven Dollars $7.00

Respectfully,

FRANK P. WILLISTON, Manager.

June 9, 1892—2t

Mount Airy White Sulphur Spring

A DELIGHTFUL

HEALTH AND SUMMER RESORT.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that the Hotel at this Famous Resort has just been well furnished with a nice selection of new furniture and an entirely new outfit throughout, and will be opened June 15th.

The water at this Spring is claimed by competent judges to be superior to any of the kind in the State, and equal to the Greenbrier White Sulphur of Virginia; and for beauty of scenery and pleasantness of location, is hardly surpassed by any other resort.

It is situated at the base of the Blue Ridge mountain, and that beautiful mountain stream, the Ararat river flows through the grounds near the Spring, affording such delightful sports as boating, bathing, etc.

A few hours ride carries you to the wonderful cave, the "Devil's Den," the far famed "Pinnacles of Dan," and other elevated points on the summit of the Blue Ridge, from which you behold scenes of indescribable loveliness and grandeur. Near by, and convenient of access, is the Pilot Mountain, capped with that lofty and wonderful freak of nature, "The Pinnacle."

Board first-class in every particular. Rates, $30.00 per month or $10.00 per week; children under 12 years of age and servants, half price. These rates also apply to families and parties. Laundry and Livery Stable convenient to the Spring.

Guests will be conveyed directly from the trains to the Spring over a new and beautiful road. Parties in South Carolina can reach Mount Airy via the C., S. & N. Railroad, which connects with the C. F. & Y. V. Road at Bennettsville, S. C. Close connection made at Greensboro, N. C., with the R. & D., and at Walnut Cove with the N. & W. Road.

The trains arrive at Mount Airy at 4:45 in the afternoon, affording sufficient time to reach the Spring before night. Ample mail, express and telegraph facilities. Address

JORDAN & BROWN, Mount Airy, N. C.

June 9, 1892—tf

H. H. H.

We have a set of

Electric Call Bells

up for exhibition in our store.

We will be pleased to have the public examine them—the ladies especially. They are very useful and cheap.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

We have just received a car-load of

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Prices will be lower than ever before.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

Hacks, Pullers. Dippers.

We have a line of TURPENTINE TOOLS in stock, which are absolutely guaranteed. Get one—if not good we will replace it.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

April 7, 1892.

"THE ATLANTIC."

Sedberry's Branch Pharmacy, HAY STREET.

For the accommodation of our friends in that section we have established the above store. It will be in charge of competent

"REGISTERED PHARMACISTS."

The same rules will be observed as in our lower store:

Accuracy, Politeness and Promptness.

We have a well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.; A NICE LINE OF FINE CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., AND REFRESHING SODA WATER, MILK SHAKES, COCO COLO, MALTO, MOXIE, ACID PHOSPHATE, &c. &c. &c.

Respectfully,

H. E. SEDBERRY & SON.

June 2, 1892—tf

For S

W. A. CRAWFORD,

—THE—

Artistic Tailor,

IS THE ONE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IF YOU WANT A

STYLISH FIT

—AND—

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

Suits from $18.00 to $25.00.
Pantaloons from $6 to $12.

All I ask is for you to come and be convinced of the fact before buying elsewhere.

MY SPRING STOCK OF GOODS

is now ready for inspection, and in addition to that I will get in every month new goods, and that will enable me to keep always abreast with the latest novelties in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS.

As to workmanship and style of my garments I promise that mine cannot be surpassed. I design all of my patterns from actual measurement from the system of the new age.

March 17, 1892. tf

Winburn, the Photographer!

In this portion of the State Winburn is the LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER.

A High Grade of Work at a Reasonab'e Price. Gallery on Person Street, about fifty yards east of Market Square.

Oct. 15, 1891.—tf

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,

JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 1892.

We are now at our new home. We have bedding plants—Coleus, Verbenas, Geraniums, Alternanthera, Centaura, &c., a' one dollar per dozen or $8.00 per 100 in bulk. We have Tuberoses, Caladiums, Cannas, Dahlias, Gladioules, &c., and a full line of choice Greenhouse Plants.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

May 12, 1892—tf

ABSOLUTELY FREE!

The Publishers of the FAMILY JOURNAL are determined to largely increase the circulation of their paper. To do this we make the following unparalleled offer. We will send absolutely FREE postage prepaid, the celebrated *FAMILY COOK-BOOK* to each person sending us 25 cents for a six months' subscription to the FAMILY JOURNAL. This Cook Book is sent to EACH six months subscriber, and will be found an almost invaluable culinary guide in the hands of the most experienced housekeepers, as well as a necessity to the inexperienced. It possesses the one great advantage over all other cook-books published by being a comprehensive compilation of economical recipes suited to housewives with limited means. Under other heads recipes for numerous table luxuries are given. In fact this cook-book is a compendium of useful recipes used and originated by the most celebrated chefs, cooks and pastry bakers of the present day. With the FAMILY COOK-BOOK as a guide, no housewife need worry how to prepare the most sumptuous or most frugal repast. Remember we send this book absolutely free to every six months' subscriber to the FAMILY JOURNAL. This is no cheap book. It retails as high as $1.50 and $2 and is worth many times more. *THE FAMILY JOURNAL* is an elegant monthly family paper, handsomely illustrated, and containing in connection with charming stories and choice literature, such special features as "Household Hints," "The Fashions," "The Household Doctor" and numerous other departments of domestic interest, each ably edited by well-known writers on the various topics mentioned. Six months' trial subscription is only 25 cents and entitles sender to a single copy of the Cook-Book. Send twenty-five cents in postal note or stamps to

THE FAMILY JOURNAL CO.,
89 Plymouth Place, Chicago, Ill
apl 14—2m

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by C. A. Purcell and wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book "I," No. 4, Page 26, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: About 500 acres of land in Quewhiffle township on Buffalo Creek, known at the Catharine Ferguson Land. (See said mortgage.)

Place of sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale: Tuesday, July 5th, 1892, at 11 o'clock. Terms of sale: Cash.

ALEX. McARTHUR, Adm'r
June 2, 1892—6t of J. J. Gilchrist.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Walter Strickland, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated on or before the 2nd day of June, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement with me near Godwin, N. C.

C. C. McLELLAN, Adm'r.
HENRY L. COOK, Att'y.
June 2, 1892 6t

Executors' Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Executors of the will of W. J. Kelly, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate to present the same before May 10th, 189 . All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. SMITH,
ANNA M. BAKER,
Executors of Will of W. J. Kelly.
May 12, 1892—6t

For Any Information

concerning the ELECTROPOISE TREATMENT, advertised elsewhere in the OBSERVER, call on or address

MISS MARY McN. BUIE
P. O. Box 207, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 24, 1892—tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.

He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MACRAE.
Jan'y 1, 1891. tf

NEWTON H. SMITH,

Real Estate Agent,

P. O. Box 58, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Has especial advantages for buying and selling town and country property. Write him for particulars if you want to buy or sell REAL ESTATE.

He is also a

COAL DEALER,

and carries a FULL STOCK AT ALL TIMES of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, and is *never undersold.*

July 30, 1891—tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

R. L. TRULOVE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—DEALER IN—

all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco. "Harry Bassett" Pure Old Rye Whiskey, Pure N. C. Corn Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy a specialty.

☞ Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

April 21, 1892—3m

A Spring Poem from Bion.

"Tell me, Myrson, tell me true,
What's the season pleaseth you?
Is it summer suits you best,
When from harvest toil we rest?
Is it autumn with its glory
Of all surfeited desires?
Is it winter, when with story
And with song we hug our fires?
Or is it spring most fair to you—
Come, good Myrson, tell me true!"

Another answereth
"What the gods in wisdom send
We should question not, my friend;
Yet, since you entreat of me,
I will answer reverently,
Me the summer time displeases,
For its sun is scorching hot;
Autumn brings such dire diseases,
That perforce I like it not;
As for bitter winter, oh?
How I hate its ice and snow!

"But, thrice welcome, kindly spring,
With the myriad gifts you bring!
Not too hot nor yet too cold,
Graciously your charms unfold—
Oh, your days are like the dreaming
Of those nights which love beseems,
And your nights have all the seeming
Of those days of golden dreams!
Heaven smiles down on earth, and then
Earth smiles up to heaven again!"

—*Eugene Field, in Chicago News.*

In June.

The birds come back to their last year's nest,
And the wild rose nods in the lane;
And gold in the east and red in the west,
The sun bestirs him again.

The thief bee rifles the jasmine flower,
And the breezes softly sigh
For the columbine in my lady's bower!
And then at her feet they die.

And all the pomp of June is here,
The mirth and passion and song;
And young is the summer, and life is dear,
And the day is never too long.

Ah! birds come back to their last year's nest,
And the wild rose laughs in the lane;
But I turn to the east, and turn to the west
She never will come again.

—*Louise Chandler Moulton.*

Garden Pests.

Gerald McCarthy, Botanist.]

The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station has just published a 26-page Bulletin (No. 84) dealing with the fungous and insect enemies of garden and truck crops. The trucking interest has become one of the most important in the State. Good home gardens are not, however, so plentiful as they would be were it not for the ravages of insects and diseases. The annual loss on this account to the truck farmers of North Carolina is not less than $50,000, while the loss to those who grow only for home use is nearly as much more. Three-fourths of this large sum may be saved by taking suitable and timely precautions. The Bulletin shows how to do it. It gives 10 different formulas, for compounding insecticides and fungicides, and explains the necessity for garden hygiene. The most approved forms of spraying apparatus are illustrated and described, and some trustworthy dealers in fungicidal chemicals are named. Every one who has even a small garden is interested in the matters this Bulletin treats of. It is sent free to all residents of North Carolina, and will be sent as long as the supply lasts to residents of other States who send 6 cents in postage stamps. Address N. C. Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

Broom Corn.

F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.]

The Experiment Station has distributed a large quantity of Broom Corn seed and instructions as to its cultivation to alliancemen and others, with a view to establishing it among the profitable crops in places well adapted for its best development.

Close planting on fairly rich land is required for a good crop of brush fitted for making fine brooms.

In order to better assist those who desire to learn all they can of this crop, and that all may have the benefit of as much information as possible on the subject of growing broom corn and making brooms, the Experiment Station will engage to supply as many as wish a copy of "Broom-corn and Brooms," a small book published by Orange Judd Co., of New York, at the wholesale price, with the postage added. The usual price is 50 cents. Send 30 cents in silver or stamps to the Experiment Station at Raleigh, if you wish a copy of this little book.

American Merinoes in Australia.

Some years ago the Australian flock-masters concluded that their sheep were not yielding enough wool, and that the quality needed modification to adapt it to the requirements of manufacturers. They began to look about for a breed that would bring up their flocks to the desired standard, and, of course, very speedily found that Uncle Sam had distanced the world in that, as in so many other respects. They bought American merino bucks, and in a comparatively short time the yield of their sheep was largely increased. One woolgrower, who owned about one hundred thousand sheep, bought several American rams in 1880, and in 1888 the fleeces from a selected flock of over a thousand ewes half increased 100 per cent., from seven and a half to fifteen pounds, while the increase on the entire flock was between two and three pounds per head.

Cultivation and Soil Moisture.

Frank E. Emery, N. C. Experiment Station.]

Very numerous experiments have been recorded to show that moisture is saved by cultivation. During this hot, dry weather every foot of plowed land should be kept well stirred on the surface with any tool which tends to keep it from baking. A loose, fine surface will hold down water like a wet blanket. A field kept thus may give an increase in crop over one not cultivated equal to that produced by heavy application of fertilizers. Preservation of the soil water thus becomes of great importance. A blanket of fine soil on the surface during a hot, dry week can be of great value to the crop and really become the turning point for profit if present when loss might result from its absence.

To Increase the Grain Yield.

At a recent institute in Indiana Professor Arthur of the state experiment station gave a new way to increase the yield of wheat and oats ten per cent. irrespective of seed, soil, season or time of planting. Method: Soak your seed in hot water, 135 degrees, for five minutes; take out, dry and sow. It has been tried and never failed; the warmth takes hold, starts the starch, and makes it feed more vigorously and quickly.

Chollie—"Think I'll change me bootmaker." Chappie—"Haw?" Haw. The beast awsked me if I would wather have me shoes well-shaped or did I pwefer a fit."

Jess—"Did you know Harry's father was a Congressman?" Bess—"No; he never mentioned it; but I surmised there was a skeleton in the family closet."

Capons grow much more rapidly than common fowl, and besides their greater weight they sell at a much higher price per pound.

One advantage with poultry on the farm is that when a full range can be given, all varieties can be kept to a good advantage.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. McD. ROBINSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC,
NO. 6, THORNTON BLOCK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Gives special attention to collecting and conveyancing. Deeds, Contracts, Wills, Mortgages, etc., prepared in best style on Remington Type-writer. Proofs taken and privy examinations made for any county in North Carolina and other States, and affidavits prepared for use within or without the State.

Oct. 29, 1891.

JOHN G. SHAW,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Practices in the various Courts of the State Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

Feb'y 14, 1889. 1y

N. A. SINCLAIR,

Attorney-at-Law.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Attends all the Courts in Robeson County.

Office No. 4, Thornton Block.

June 20, 1889. tf

DR. J. H. DANIEL,

OF DUNN, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.,

offers his professional services to those suffering with Cancer and Scrofulous Affections.

All letters of inquiry as to my mode of treatment will be cheerfully answered.

Would respectfully ask the attention of the public to the subjoined card from Dr. McKay:

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dunn, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face, which was pronounced Epetheial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.

Respectfully,
A. M. McKAY, M. D.

March 12, 1891—tf

DR. J. H. MARSH

has removed his office and residence to rooms in the Thornton block.

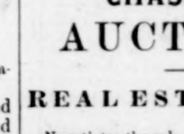
Office in room No 5.
Night bell No. 8.
Calls answered promptly night and day.
Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,



OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

CHAS. GLOVER,

AUCTIONEER

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

S. H. MacRAE,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

Feb'y 11, 1892—tf

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, P[illegible],
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

SEWING MACHINES

AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
April 7, 1892—tf

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes: "Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $45."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

Important to Ladies.

SIR:—I made use of your PHILOTOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it at such times.

I am yours respectfully,
MRS. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN for $1 a bottle.

CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist,
62 Cortlandt St., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE

MERCHANT MILLS

—BY—

J. D. McNEILL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

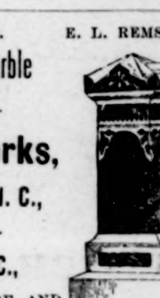
are prepared to furnish you at cash prices with

CORN,
MEAL,
FLOUR,
SHIP STUFF,
FEED,
GRAIN, BRAN, &c.

Consult your interest and get their figures before buying.

May 8, 1890. tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.



Fayetteville Marble

—AND—

Granite Works,

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,

—AND—

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments,

Tombstones,

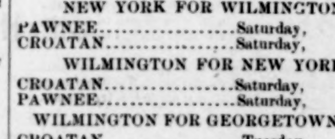
Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1891—tf

CLYDE'S

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.



FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

PAWNEE	Saturday,	June 11
CROATAN	Saturday,	June 18

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN	Saturday,	June 11
PAWNEE	Saturday,	June 18

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN	Tuesday,	June 14
PAWNEE	Tuesday,	June 21

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659 139, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y 15, 1892.*

B. R. HUSKE, Agent,
March 24, 1892—1y Fayetteville, N. C.

SOUTHERN RUBBER CO. BRASS, STEEL, & RUBBER STAMPS. DIRECT, SAVE AGENTS COMMISSION. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Richmond, Va.

Aug 6, 1991—1y

Walter Watson's Grocery Store,

PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES.
TOBACCO, SNUFF,
CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

W. W. COLE, Manager.

March 10, 1892.

LADY'S HOSIERY

AT COMMISSION PRICE.

Ladies, do you realize that when you buy of the retailer, you are paying THREE unnecessary profits? The manufacturer sells to the commission house, the latter to the jobber, and the jobber in turn sells to the retail merchant. You must pay the manufacturer's profit first, and then pay each of the subsequent handlers a profit, not infrequently paying two profits to the retailer. The

MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION CO.

is a responsible syndicate which sells direct to the consumer By investing in manufacturers' samples, odds and ends, job-lots, and the stocks of insolvent manufacturers, in connection with our regular commission holdings, we are able to sell to the consumer direct at the COMMISSION price, which is but one remove from the manufacturers'.

While this company handles all kind of ladies' furnishings, we are making a special drive on our HOSIERY, merely to introduce our name in your territory and establish a reputation for giving values never before offered, so that you will be fully prepared for our later announcement of our entire lines. Read the following offers:

Ladies' full length, fashioned, fast black hose, superfine gauge, (retailing everywhere at 25 to 35 cents per pair), we will sell at 16 cent, or one-half dozen at 96 cents.

Ladies' extra length, full regular made, fast black and seamless hose, very finest gauge, retailing everywhere at 50 cents up), we will sell at 23 cents, or one-half dozen for $1.38.

We pay express charges, and agree unconditionally to refund money if hosiery is not the values and qualities described. Be sure and send the size wanted, and remember that as we pay express we cannot afford to send less than one-half dozen.

Orders must be accompanied by cash in either money-order, postal note, stamps or registered letter, addressed to the

MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION CO.,
221 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
apl 14—8w

YOUR NAME IF sent on postal card, with proper address will be inserted free in our numerous lists, and you will receive through them many valuable samples from companies desiring agents. Address postal to the AMERICAN LIST CO., Fischer Building, Chico, Ill.

apl 14—2m

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect May 30th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1.		MAIN LINE.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2.
11 45 p. m.	Arrive	Wilmington	Leave	4 30 a. m.
8 00 "	"	Fayetteville	"	8 15 "
6 40 "	"	Sanford	"	9 43 "
4 45 "	"	Climax	"	11 50 "
4 05 "	"	Greensboro	"	12 30 p. m.
3 13 "	"	Stokesdale	"	1 27 "
2 45 "	"	N & W Jt.-Walnut C.	"	2 50 "
1 24 "	"	Rural Hall	"	3 20 "
12 00 noon.	Leave	Mt. Airy	Arrive	4 45 "

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3.		BENNETTSVILLE DIV.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 4.
10 50 p. m.	Arrive	Bennettsville	Leave	5 25 a. m.
9 57 "	"	Maxton	"	6 18 "
9 26 "	"	Red Springs	"	6 52 "
8 43 "	"	Hope Mills	"	7 33 "
8 26 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	7 50 "

SOUTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 15.		Factory and Madison Branches		NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 16.
1 35 p. m.	Arrive	Ramseur	Leave	2 15 p. m.
11 52 a. m.	"	Climax	"	4 05 "
10 30 "	"	Greensboro	"	5 30 "
8 40 "	"	Stokesdale	"	6 55 "
7 45 "	Leave	Madison	Arrive	7 45 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and points north and west of Roanoke.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 breakfast at Fayetteville; Nos. 1 and 2 dinner at Walnut Cove; No 1 supper at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED MAY 31, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27. Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M	....
Leave Tarboro	12 58 P. M.	*6 00 P [illegible]
Arrive Wilson	2 19 P M	[illegible]
Leave Wilson	*2 [illegible] "	....
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	....
Arrive Fayetteville	5 2[illegible] "	....
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leave Magnolia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	[illegible]

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 1[illegible], Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	[illegible] 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A M	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw	....	11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	....	*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma	....	11 [illegible] "
Arrive Wilson	....	12 [illegible]0 P. M.
Leave Wilson	[illegible] 3 A. M.	12 58 P. M
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 02 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro	....	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.25 A M. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R. Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M 9:[illegible] A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 5:15 P M, arrives Nashville 5:55 P M, Spring Hope 6:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:1[illegible] A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:[illegible]0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41. 40 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

March 17, 1892. 1y

CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Farming Land for Sale.

The domestic affairs of my family rendering obligatory our removal to Texas, I desire to sell the farm upon which I reside, located 12 miles above Fayetteville on the east side of Cape Fear River, running back to the near vicinity of the Wilson Short-Cut R. R., and distant about 3 miles from Wade Station. The property contains 256 acres, with about a four horse crop under cultivation. This is a convenient farm, in excellent condition, with good dwelling and out-buildings. For terms, &c., call on or address

NEILL McDOUGALD,
Wade, Cumberland Co., N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1892—6mpd.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The law firm of Sutton & Cook was dissolved on February 13th, 1892, by mutual consent

SUTTON & COOK.

I will continue the practice of law in Cumberland and surrounding counties. Office in OBSERVER building, Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

HENRY L. COOK.
May 26, 1892—tf

PITOU'S FACE CREAM. The leading Parisian Cosmetique. Absolutely harmless and a perfect face beautifier. A first class medicant. On sale with all leading druggists.

apl 14—3m

CARTER'S PEPSIN is the safest remedy for weak digestion. Can be taken by the smallest child. For sale by leading druggists.

apl 14—3m

THE OCEANIC!

CAROLINA :: BEACH!!

GREATLY IMPOVED.

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

TABLE AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

FINEST BEACH ON THE COAST.

FOR INFORMATION AND RATES APPLY TO

PHIL WRIGHT,
MANAGER.

April 21, 1892—tf

GO TO

J. A. BURNS & CO.'S

Cheap - Cash - Store,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

—FOR—

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Caps, Trunks, Valises, Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

Ready-made Clothing to suit all classes of the trade; stylish and close fitting. Prices to suit your pocket-book.

Meals served at all hours and in any style at our Restaurant on Gillespie street, with first class bar in connection.

May 26—tf.

Coca Cola,

The Great Nerve Restorer.

MILKSHAKES, SHERBETS,
LIMEADE AND SODA WATER

are now dispensed with the purest syrups, at our fountain.

A. J. COOK & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,
MARKET SQUARE.
Fayetteville, N. C.

May 12, 1892.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

—THE—

FAYETTEVILLE ICE FACTORY

is now ready to deliver

PURE - ICE,

made from the water of the Fountain Head Spring.

No better Ice made in the world. Will deliver in quantities to suit customers.

FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.
May 19, 1892. tf.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer D. Murchison,
Capt. W. A. Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK,
Fayetteville, N. C.
T. D. LOVE,
Wilmington, N. C. Oct —1y

Executor's Notice.

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Euphemia Keith, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Euphemia Keith to present them to the undersigned on or before the 19th day of May, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate must make immediate payment.

J. B SMITH,
May 19—6t. Executor of Euphemia Keith.

Executor's Notice.

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Malcom Currie, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said Malcom Currie to present them on or before the 3rd day of May, 1893, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment.

ROBERT CURRIE,
May 5, 1892—6t Executor of Malcom Currie.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator with the will annexed upon the estate of Matthew Strickland, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 2nd day of May, 1893. All persons owing said estate will make payment to me without further notice.

Z. B. NEWTON,
May 5, 1892—6t Administrator C. T. A.

Litte Dick Jones,

AT A. MOORE'S STAND.

BEST CORN WHISKEY MADE IN THE LAND, BRANDIES, WINES, Etc.

A cordial invitation to my old friends to call and see me.

DICK JONES.
March 10, 1892—tf

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"

WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF

General Jackson.

"STRENGTH, DURABILITY

—AND—

HONEST CONSTRUCTION"

ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE

OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

☞ ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E. RANKIN & Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WANTED!

1,000 Cash Customers for Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., for the year 1892.

SANFORD SASH and BLIND COMPANY,

SANFORD, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PINE LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, PAINTS, &c.

We have just put in a New Engine and Boiler and an Improved Dry Kiln, and are prepared to fill orders on short notice. We are nearer the finest Pine Timber and Leading Lumber Manufacturers than any other firm of the kind in the State. We ship direct from our doors by the Seaboard Air Line and Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railways, our shops being near the crossing just between the two roads. We are well equipped with the latest improved machinery. We employ skilled labor and guarantee satisfaction. Correspondence solicited. All orders by mail secure prompt attention.

SANFORD SASH AND BLIND COMPANY,
SANFORD, N. C.

J. W. SCOTT, SR., President. J. B. MAKEPEACE, Sec. and Treas.
January 21, 1892—1y

NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE,

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

T. A. BARKER, - MANAGER

The Manager of the Fashionable Campollo Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL

An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months

With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country

Business Established 1832.

A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,

SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

Carriages, Buggies and Harness.

Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

January 15, 1891—1y

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

PERFECTION IN FLOUR.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE

INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Patapsco Superlative Patent.

The Premier Flour of America,

Is Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit or Pastry.

The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.

☞ Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 23, 1891. tf